

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1911—VOL. III., NO. 299 \*

PRICE TWO CENTS

## YUAN HAS REFUSED TO BECOME PREMIER AS CRISIS TOO GRAVE

Delegation From National Assembly Is Told That He Cannot Solve Situation Confronting the Country

## HANKOW ATTACKED

Rebels Renewing Assault Use Artillery on Troops Already Made Weaker by the Continual Desertions

(By the United Press)  
PEKING—Yuan Shih Kai definitely refused the premiership of China today. He told the delegation from the national assembly, which waited on him to beg him to accept the post, that he was unable to cope with so grave a situation as the one which confronts the country at the present time.

It is reported here today that when General Chang, commander of the northern troops, made a slighting remark about Yuan Shih Kai, one of Yuan's agents shot at him, inflicting a wound in his wrist.

Although there is little definite news thus far from Hankow, it is known that the rebels, strengthened and with sufficient ammunition and supplies, have renewed the attack. An artillery duel is said to be in progress. The fall of Hankow is expected.

SHANGHAI—A despatch from Hankow says that many of the imperial troops are deserting. At Chefoo the rebels have notified the consuls that they have taken over the government and that foreigners will be safeguarded. There is no disturbance at Amoy, where the rebels are in full control. Three American war vessels and two British torpedo boat destroyers are in the harbor.

The British authorities, whose enforcement of the neutrality of the Shanghai and Nanking railroad has hindered rebel aid going to Nanking, have now recognized the necessity upon humanitarian grounds of facilitating the movement of the rebel troops. Consequently they have suspended neutrality to the extent of allowing the soldiers to entrain at the next station beyond Shanghai upon the payment of ordinary fares.

(By the United Press)

WASHINGTON—General Bell, commanding the Philippine division, has had a force of 5000 to 6000 troops concentrated in Manila since the revolt in China became acute, in case foreign action became necessary.

Unofficial advices from Japan state that the Japanese government has resolved not to interfere with the revolution, and if action should be forced by future circumstances any step will be taken in harmony with the other powers.

SAN FRANCISCO—The rebel attack on Nanking is said to be making headway and the imperial troops have retreated to the Purple Hills.

## HOME MARKET CLUB IN PROTEST ON FREE PAPER

A resolution protesting against the "unjust treatment of American paper manufacturers" was adopted at the annual meeting of the Home Market Club in its offices, 77 Summer street, today. W. B. H. Dowse, president, presided. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas wood pulp and print paper has been placed on the free list so far as Canada is concerned, notwithstanding that the expected concessions on the part of Canada have been denied us, and

"Whereas, demands are now being made under the favored nation clause by all paper exporting countries for the tariff privileges which have been extended to Canada,

"Resolved, that we protest against the

## BETTER MUNICIPAL FINANCES URGED AT RICHMOND MEETING

Experts in Various Phases of the Subject Make Addresses at the Conference for Good City Government

## OFFICERS ELECTED

Charles F. Gettymy, Director of Massachusetts Bureau of Labor, Advocates Laws for Uniform Accounting

RICHMOND, Va.—Municipal finances was the topic today at an interesting session of the annual meeting of the National Municipal League and conference for good city government which opened in this city on Monday. All phases of the subject were discussed by experts from various parts of the country.

William Dudley Foulke presided at the session this morning and the speakers and their subjects were as follows: "Is a Standard of Municipal Efficiency Feasible and Desirable," Dr. Jesse D. Burks, director, Philadelphia bureau of Municipal research; "The Chicago Commission on City Expenditures," Prof. Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago; "The Result of the Requirements of Uniform Reports with Special Reference to Municipal Indebtedness," Charles F. Gettymy, director, Massachusetts Bureau of labor; "The Duties of a Controller with Special Reference to Independent Inspection of Municipal Work," John M. Walton, controller, Philadelphia.

Dr. Burks' paper was the outgrowth of his work as director of the Philadelphia bureau of municipal research, and discussed phases of the questions that are constantly coming up for attention.

Professor Merriam's work as chairman

of the Chicago commission was described by him and his experiences as a member of the board of aldermen of Chicago.

Controller Walton of Philadelphia, during the past two or three years has been regarded as one of the foremost American finance officials in the introduction of new methods and in the rearrangement of his accounts on modern lines.

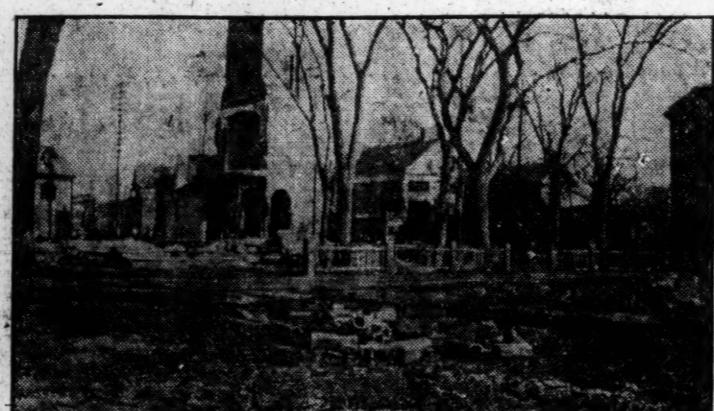
His paper showed how the powers of a controller should be so defined as to

(Continued on page seven, column four)

## MAYOR TO SEEK SPRINKLER LAW

Mayor Fitzgerald intends to seek legislation to compel the business firms in the restricted districts of the city to install automatic sprinklers. The general adoption of the sprinklers has been recommended to the mayor by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the fire hazard commission. The mayor will get a list of concerns that are not equipped with automatic sprinklers from the district fire captains.

## WHERE "L" STATION WILL BE BUILT



Showing tower of Universalist church in Malden, now being demolished

## 'L' CLEARING LAND TO LAY FOUNDATION FOR MALDEN TERMINAL



MAIN STREET, MALDEN  
Site of railway train shed where structures are being removed

## OPPOSES TRANSFER OF WILL CASE TO THE LOWER COURT

CONCORD, N. H.—Arguments on the motion of counsel for George W. Glover to remand the hearing of his contest of the will of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, to the superior court for trial were begun in the supreme court here Tuesday before Chief Justice Parsons and Justices Young, Bingham and Peaslee. The case is down to be tried before the supreme court on question of law.

Counsel for Mr. Glover opened. Hannis Taylor of Washington, D. C., contended that under the statutes now in force the untried case as a whole cannot be transferred from the superior court to the supreme court; that only questions of law arising in the trial of any

(Continued on page four, column five)

## QUINCY REPUBLICANS NAME E. R. STONE FOR MAYOR BY 545 VOTES

QUINCY, Mass.—In the city primaries Tuesday Eugene R. Stone won the Republican nomination for mayor by a vote of 1489 to 944 over J. L. Miller, his opponent.

The following councilmen-at-large were nominated: George W. Abele, Ralph W. Hobbs, Albert N. Murry, John R. Richards and Edward J. Sandberg.

In the contest for school committee-at-large, Arthur W. Newcomb was nominated, the vote being: Marsh 569, Newcomb 892, Rand 697.

Ward councilmen were nominated as follows: Ward 1, Charles A. Ericson, John R. S. Ross, William P. Thompson; ward 2, Joseph Carruthers, Stephen L. Devaney; ward 3, Robert B. Craig, George Gauthier, Charles A. Ross; ward 5, Charles W. Bailey, Charles E. Barker, Charles L. Gilliat; ward 6, Herbert G. Belman, James H. Cunningham, Ernest E. Sodergren.

Dr. Daniel A. Bruce was nominated for school committee from ward 6.

The Democratic nominations were uncontested excepting one instance. They were made as follows:

Major—James E. Wall.  
Councilmen-at-large—Edward M. Bry-

(Continued on page four, column one)

## CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH UNION NOW IN SESSION

Addresses by men prominent in religious circles and the election of officers are the features of the ninth annual conference of the Congregational Church Union of Greater Boston, held in the Mount Vernon church, on Beacon street, this afternoon and evening. The afternoon session was opened with devotional exercises led by the Rev. Robert W. Beers, of Somerville. An address by the Rev. Clarence A. Vincent of Roxbury, on "The Adjustment of the City Church to Changing Conditions," and a general talk by the Rev. W. G. Puddefoot, superintendent of the Congregational Home Missionary Society of Boston, followed.

During the time between the afternoon and evening sessions there will be a dinner. The evening session will commence at 7 o'clock and will also be opened with devotional exercises led by the Rev. Vincent Ravi. Edward M. Noyes of Newton Centre will deliver an address on "Intensive Cultivation," and the Rev. Asher Anderson, secretary of the national council, will speak on "Power and Preaching."

LOS ANGELES—The state in the McNamara case today renewed its efforts to eliminate for cause Michael W. Corcoran, the twelfth man in the jury box who had been passed for cause by the defense.

It is considered certain that four permanent jurors will be added to the three now in the box as soon as peremptory challenges are exercised. As a result, both sides are now certain that the actual trial will open by Dec. 1.

## SOCIETY FOUND WORK FOR 2059

During the last year the Industrial Aid Society found work for 1452 women and 607 men and boys. Work was sought by 3060 men and boys, an increase of 1051 over last year, and the number of women and girl applicants was 1711, a decrease of 212 since last year.

## CAMBRIDGE MAYOR WOULD MOVE STREET ON TECHNOLOGY SITE

Issues Statement Recommending That President MacLaurin's Objection to Thoroughfare Be Met

## BENEFIT TO ALL

Chief Executive Says That Under His Plan the Municipality, Institute and Manufacturers Will Be Served

J. Edward Barry, mayor of Cambridge, gave out a statement at noon today in which he strongly favors the esplanade along the Charles river as the new site for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and recommends that Amherst street, which runs through the proposed new site, be not abolished, according to one of the conditions imposed by President MacLaurin; but moved to accommodate the institute and at the same time serve the manufacturers whose plants are near the river.

He says: "The coming of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to the city of Cambridge will be of great advantage to our city."

The location of this one of the greatest schools in the world, on the borders of the Charles river basin and so convenient to the great city of Boston, will, I feel certain, be the means of the development of the entire square west of Massachusetts avenue as a high class residential district, thereby greatly adding to all valuations.

"I am certain that the location of the institute in our midst will be of untold advantage and benefit to the manufacturers of Cambridge as well as to all departments of the city requiring expert information.

"The advantages to the young men of Cambridge seeking technical training cannot be fully estimated until the institution itself is located here. Certain free scholarships are already provided for by law and I have no doubt that arrangements can be made from time to time with the officers of the institute that will be of added benefit to the residents of Cambridge who may desire to become students at this institution.

"The question of the discontinuance of Amherst street as a public way in the city of Cambridge appears to be the only thing standing in the way of the locating of this great institution in our city.

"This is rightly objected to by certain well-established manufacturing concerns already located in this vicinity. But these manufacturers are reasonable in their objections and I feel certain that the city council in its wisdom will devise and lay out some other plan of traffic which will be acceptable.

"A new street might be extended from Ames street to Vassar street and made acceptable for heavy teaming and also Ames street might be extended in the other direction to intersect the roadway on the northerly side of the esplanade which would be accessible for lighter traffic. The ultimate advantages to the city, to the manufacturers and merchants and the young men of Cambridge would therefore undoubtedly be very great."

At a hearing given by the city government last night Mr. MacLaurin said that Amherst street cannot remain where it is if the institute is to move there. The hearing was continued.

## GOV. FOSS NAMES ARTHUR M. ALGER FOR PROBATE COURT

Governor Foss sent only one appointment to the executive council at its meeting this afternoon. Arthur M. Alger of Taunton was appointed judge of probate and insolvency for Bristol county to fill the vacancy left by the late William E. Fuller. Mr. Alger had been register of probate and insolvency for 17 years.

In the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham and Councillors Brightman and Cushing, no action was taken on any of the appointments pending before the council.

## SUSAN W. FITZGERALD AGAIN SEES MAYOR ON SCHOOL ENDORSEMENT

Mayor Fitzgerald again declined to make an open statement as to his preference of the candidates running for school commissioner when Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald called upon him for a second time today.

Mrs. Fitzgerald called on the mayor last week, and is said to have received the impression that he would support her as one of the candidates. Rumors that have been circulating since Tuesday to the effect that the mayor had changed his mind caused Mrs. Fitzgerald to pay her second visit. She was advised by the mayor to see the members of the executive committee of the Democratic city committee, which will hold a meeting this evening.

The latest rumors say that the organization will not endorse Mrs. Fitzgerald.

The fact that the school committee will have several important offices to fill next year, among them that of the superintendent of schools, is given as a reason for dropping consideration of Mrs. Fitzgerald. Superintendent Brooks' term of office expires next year and it is said that he will have two or three candidates against him for the place.

Prof. Owen Cunningham of Dorchester is being mentioned frequently in connection with one of the city council places, while Edward D. Collins, who has repeatedly sought office in the city, county and state, but as unsuccessfully, is spoken of as another candidate.

J. Porter Crosby of ward 23 is mentioned as a possibility for one of the school committee places on the Democratic ticket, while William Merritt, a former member of the old board, is being boomed.

## FORMER FIREMAN SAVES HOUSE

Thomas F. Boggs, a former fireman of 95 West Canton street saved the four story wooden building in which he lived, from being burned today. Mr. Boggs lives on the second floor of the house. When the fire was discovered in the clothes closet of the apartments on the third floor, occupied by Mrs. Herbert Fitzgerald, with the aid of some boys he kept the flames in check until the arrival of the apparatus. The fire was confined to the third floor and the damage amounted to about \$150.

## LOWER COURT RULES APPROVED

Chief Justice Aiken of the superior court has approved a new set of rules drawn up by Judge Lummis of Lynn, Judge Almy of Cambridge, and Judge Avery of Quincy to govern the conduct of civil cases in the district and municipal courts of Massachusetts, except the municipal court of Boston.

Nothing is known at the State House what purpose the former congressman desires to use the information contained in the return. But as Albert P. Langtry, the secretary of state, has ruled that the return does not comply with the requirements of the corrupt practices act, one conjecture was that it may be desired as the basis for legal procedure under that act.

The corrupt practices act calls for the forfeiture of office for the violation of any of its provisions. This penalty is contained in section 6 chapter 679 of the acts of this year, which Governor Foss signed. This section reads as follows:

"Section 6. If a person elected to public office is convicted of any wilful violation of the law relating to corrupt practices in connection with the primary or election at which he was nominated or elected, his office shall thereby be held vacant, and a new election shall be held for the purpose of filling the same."

Secretary Langtry has ruled that the Governor's statement does not conform to the provision of law providing that the date of every payment, as well as the person to whom it is paid, shall be set forth. The Governor's return shows, among other things, an expenditure of \$345 for "traveling expenses," without date and without the name of any person to whom the money was paid.

## MALDEN GIVES STONEHAM LIGHT

Work of connecting the town of Stoneham with the Melrose gas service mains has been completed and the town is now being supplied with gas from the Melrose plant of the company.

The Melrose city government has made no reply to the petition of the Melrose & Melrose Gaslight Company for permission to lay a 12 inch service pipe from Pleasant street to the Stoneham town line at Franklin street, Melrose Highlands.

Busy men and women can well afford to advocate clean journalism—it is a great time saver  
Do you pass your copies of the Monitor along?

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States.....  
To Foreign Countries.....



# Leading Events in Athletic World



# Pennsylvania Football

## PENNSYLVANIA NOW PREPARING FOR BIG GAME AT ANN ARBOR

Head Coach Smith and Undergraduates Much Encouraged Over Improvement in Team of Late

## BETTER TEAM WORK

PHILADELPHIA—Cheered up over the great improvement shown by the University of Pennsylvania varsity team in its game with Lafayette when compared with the work of the team in the previous games with Brown, Carlisle and Penn State, Head Coach Smith and his assistants have given the squad some careful and strenuous practice work in preparation for the game with Michigan at Ann Arbor, Saturday. Today the squad of 25 players leaves for Detroit.

Both Captain Mercer and Jourdet are again in the game, in excellent condition and playing better than ever. Mercer's wonderful running, both through and around the line, dominates the Red and Blue offense. Fully three quarters of the plays sees the ball in his possession. Jourdet, likewise, is playing a remarkable game at end, with Young as a running mat at the end of the line. Both these men are speedy and watchful and excellent tacklers. Fisher, Matteson and Sprance are all good second string men, for the end positions, but Fisher, by his marked improvement last Saturday, has earned the preference. He scored two of the touchdowns against Lafayette, one by receiving a forward pass and one by the recovery of a quarterback kick.

The line is holding better than ever, although it has done well throughout the season, despite the defeats. Very few gains have been made against the line, and last Saturday the Lafayette backs found it well nigh impregnable, gaining only 71 yards from scrimmage.

Nolan and McCall have been used as substitutes for Dillon at left tackle, but Bell at right tackle has been undisturbed. Green substitutes for Wolfert at left guard, while Crawford, because of his drop kicking abilities, is used when Findersen is removed from the right guard position. Morris is the only man that can fill the center position well.

Minds is playing a sterling game at quarterback, while Chandler, a substitute, showed remarkable skill when placed in the position against Lafayette. He has earned his right to a regular position on sheer merit in practice. Keough is also used at quarterback. Thayer and Kennedy seem to be the best combination for the halfbacks. The former has improved in every respect, and now does not have to depend on his punting ability alone for his position on the team. He shows good work in forming interference and gains surprisingly through the line, when his weight is considered. Harrington, Hill and Barr, all good men, are substitutes for the halfback positions.

Coach Smith is optimistic with regard to the remainder of the season. He is looking for a victory over both Michigan and Cornell, and is working hard with his men. He seems to have developed a scheme that successfully copes with the forward pass on defense, and the team has shown its ability to use the pass in several instances. The outside and quarterback kicks will probably be given a great deal of attention, for these plays are apparently good ground gainers for the Red and Blue. The speedy ends, Jourdet and Young, make these plays effective, where slower ends would render them useless.

The men are now working as a unit to a much greater extent than at any time so far this season, and the work of the individual stars is being molded into effective team play. Concerted action of the really good material at hand, has long been sought for, and the present day improvements in that line have been at the same time surprising and encouraging.

## WALKING TO SEE PRINCETON-YALE

PRINCETON, N. J.—An attempt to walk to New Haven for the coming game between Princeton and Yale is being made by five Princeton students this week. They left here this morning, stopping over night at a private house in New York.

The men, who are all prominent in Princeton athletics, are T. F. Clark '13 of Philadelphia, last year's captain of the gymnasium team; W. J. Logan '13 of Brooklyn, a member of the junior class of the varsity track men; J. Simon '13 of New York, a member of the football squad, and R. F. Irwin '12 of Philadelphia.

## IVER JOHNSON LANTERN SLIDE PROJECTOR

Let us show you or send you circular, or our new \$25 Model O. Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Co.

### American League Official Fielding Averages 1911

#### INDIVIDUAL FIELDING

##### First Basemen

	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Zelzer, Chicago	29	295	22	1	.997
Lajoie, Cleveland	41	388	16	4	.990
St. Louis	101	1073	37	17	.986
Newman, St. Louis	20	263	14	7	.986
McNamee, Phila.	97	1048	55	17	.985
Knight, New York	27	236	26	5	.981
McNamee, St. Louis	27	236	26	5	.981
Schaefer, Wash.	107	1088	71	21	.980
Collins, Chicago	96	878	72	21	.978
Delahanty, Detroit	71	744	21	17	.978
McNamee, Philadelphia	45	476	14	4	.966
Gardner, Boston	62	153	19	3	.964
Derrick, Philadel.	21	44	52	4	.960
Tannehill, Chicago	27	67	19	7	.959
Elberle, Wash.	68	146	191	15	.956
Baumann, Detroit	23	58	71	6	.956
Porter, Los Angeles	28	282	58	30	.956
Lajoie, Cleveland	37	91	13	10	.948
Delahanty, Detroit	59	158	182	19	.947
Wagner, Boston	40	108	100	12	.946
Conroy, Washington	20	221	20	10	.945
Hallinan, St. Louis	15	98	116	29	.945
Black, St. Louis	54	519	37	16	.942
Henry, Washington	30	301	27	10	.940
Mullen, Chicago	20	176	32	6	.939
Myers, Boston-B.L.	20	221	9	9	.935
Rowan, St. Louis	18	161	11	10	.935

##### Second Basemen

##### Third Basemen

##### Short Stops

##### Outfielders

##### Pitchers

##### G.

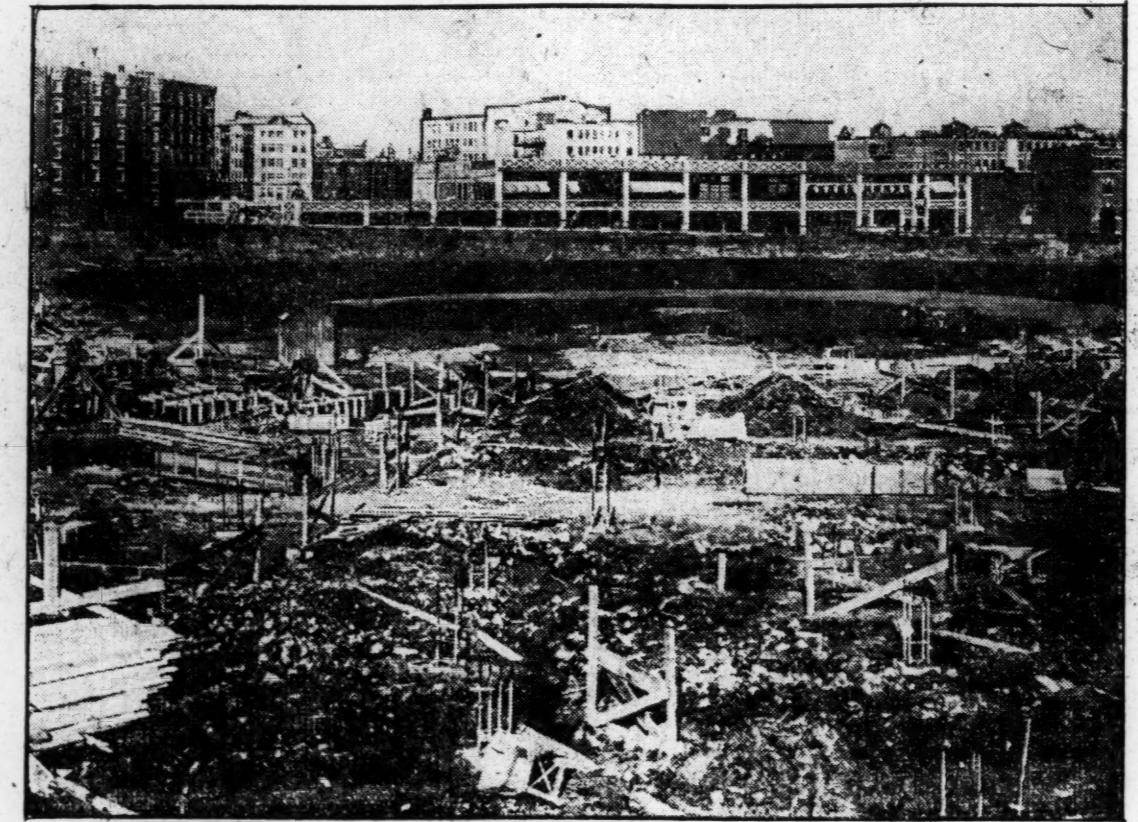
##### P.O.

##### A.

##### E.

##### P.C.

## BUILDING NEW BOSTON BALL PARK



SCENE OF THE NEW HOME OF THE BOSTON AMERICAN LEAGUE CLUB

## STORER IS MOVED TO TACKLE ON THE HARVARD ELEVEN

The Harvard varsity football team will be put through a hard practise this afternoon in anticipation of the Dartmouth game Saturday. Only three days remain in which to get the team in final shape for the game and much individual and team coaching is needed.

The selection of Storer for right tackle, to succeed Gardner, promises to make a big improvement in the playing of Harvard's line, but the former center needs considerable coaching to get him in the best shape for his new work.

This gives Capt. Fisher back at guard and puts Storer at center. Storer is a speedy end, with Young as a running mate at the end of the line.

Both these men are speedy and watchful and excellent tacklers. Fisher, Matteson and Sprance are all good second

string men, for the end positions, but Fisher, by his marked improvement last Saturday, has earned the preference.

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Green substitutes for Wolfert at left guard, while Crawford, because of his drop kicking abilities, is used when Findersen is removed from the right guard position. Morris is the only man that can fill the center position well.

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## SECOND EIGHT BEATS VARSITY

In one of the closest races seen on the Charles river in some time the Harvard second eight defeated the varsity by half a length Tuesday afternoon. The third crew was but two feet behind the varsity. The distance was a trifle under four miles and the varsity gave allowance of '20 and '25 seconds respectively to the second and third crews.

For the first two miles the varsity

was away in the rear, but during the last half the oarsmen spurred materially and would undoubtedly have won out had they been another 100 yards to go.

The orders:

1. University crew—Stroke, Chanler; 5.

Newton, 6; Strong; 5 Miles; 4. Goodale; 3.

Metcalf; 2; Meyer; bow; Balch; coxswain; C. Ables.

2. Harvard crew—Stroke, Eager; 7; Stratton; 5; Reynolds; 6; Crombie; 2; Carver; coxswain, A. Allen.

3. Second eight—Stroke, Sargent; 7; Converse; 6; Taylor; 5; Walker; 4; J. S. Morgan; 3; Parker; 2; D. Curtis; bow; Peabody; coxswain, Brownie.

4. Varsity crew—Stroke, Chanler; 5.

Newton, 6; Strong; 5 Miles; 4. Goodale; 3.

Metcalf; 2; Meyer; bow; Balch; coxswain; C. Ables.

5. University crew—Stroke, Chanler; 5.

Newton, 6; Strong; 5 Miles; 4. Goodale; 3.

Metcalf; 2; Meyer; bow; Balch; coxswain; C. Ables.

6. Harvard crew—Stroke, Eager; 7; Stratton; 5; Reynolds; 6; Crombie; 2; Carver; coxswain, A. Allen.

7. Second eight—Stroke, Sargent; 7; Converse; 6; Taylor; 5; Walker; 4; J. S. Morgan; 3; Parker; 2; D. Curtis; bow; Peabody; coxswain, Brownie.

8. Varsity crew—Stroke, Chanler; 5.

Newton, 6; Strong; 5 Miles; 4. Goodale; 3.

Metcalf; 2; Meyer; bow; Balch; coxswain; C. Ables.

9. Second eight—Stroke, Sargent; 7; Converse; 6; Taylor; 5; Walker; 4; J. S. Morgan; 3; Parker; 2; D. Curtis; bow; Peabody; coxswain, Brownie.

10. Varsity crew—Stroke, Chanler; 5.

Newton, 6; Strong; 5 Miles; 4. Goodale; 3.

Metcalf; 2; Meyer; bow; Balch; coxswain; C. Ables.

11. Second eight—Stroke, Sargent; 7; Converse; 6; Taylor; 5; Walker; 4; J. S. Morgan; 3; Parker; 2; D. Curtis; bow; Peabody; coxswain, Brownie.

12. Varsity crew—Stroke, Chanler; 5.

Newton, 6; Strong; 5 Miles; 4. Goodale; 3.

Metcalf; 2; Meyer; bow; Balch; coxswain; C. Ables.

13. Second eight—Stroke, Sargent; 7; Converse; 6; Taylor; 5; Walker; 4; J. S. Morgan; 3; Parker; 2; D. Curtis; bow; Peabody; coxswain, Brownie.

14. Varsity crew—Stroke, Chanler; 5.

Newton, 6; Strong; 5 Miles; 4. Goodale; 3.

Metcalf; 2; Meyer; bow; Balch; coxswain; C. Ables.

15. Second eight—Stroke, Sargent; 7; Converse; 6; Taylor; 5; Walker; 4; J. S. Morgan; 3; Parker; 2; D. Curtis; bow; Peabody; coxswain, Brownie.

16. Varsity crew—Stroke, Chanler; 5.

Newton, 6; Strong; 5 Miles; 4. Goodale; 3.

Metcalf; 2; Meyer; bow; Balch; coxswain; C. Ables.

17. Second eight—Stroke, Sargent; 7; Converse; 6; Taylor; 5; Walker; 4; J. S. Morgan; 3; Parker; 2; D. Curtis; bow; Peabody; coxswain, Brownie.

18. Varsity crew—Stroke, Chanler; 5.

Newton, 6; Strong; 5 Miles; 4. Goodale; 3.

Metcalf; 2; Meyer; bow; Balch; coxswain; C. Ables.

19. Second eight—Stroke, Sargent; 7; Converse; 6; Taylor; 5; Walker; 4; J. S. Morgan; 3; Parker; 2; D. Curtis; bow; Peabody; coxswain, Brownie.

20. Varsity crew—Stroke, Chanler; 5.

## QUINCY REPUBLICANS NAME E. R. STONE FOR MAYOR BY 545 VOTES

(Continued from page one)

an. Thomas Griffin, Charles C. McCue, Leo P. Noonan, John D. Smith.

Ward councilmen—Ward 1, Thomas J. McGrath; ward 2, Michael F. Corbett; Frank J. Duffy, Edward P. Hislop; ward 3, William J. Byron, William J. Hogan, David M. Warner; ward 4, Harry T. Boyd, Daniel F. Forde, John J. Mahoney.

Ward school committee—Ward 4, Joseph McPherson.

**Mayor Howard Renamed**

BROCKTON, MASS.—Mayor Harry C. Howard was renominated at the Republican caucuses Tuesday evening without opposition, the caucus being the largest attended in years, owing to the contests for aldermen and councilmen in every ward. Only one candidate for renomination met defeat, Councilman Enos of Ward 7, losing by three votes.

The nominations were as follows:

Aldermen—Ward 1, Dr. Charles S. Braden; Ward 2, Dr. John S. Burbank; Ward 3, Charles R. Hillberg; Ward 4, David B. Edson; Ward 5, Thomas H. Lee; Ward 6, James M. Wood; Ward 7, Charles H. Harden.

Common council—Ward 1, J. Edwin Maybury, Dr. Wilbur P. Safford, Sumner H. Eaton; Ward 2, Richard W. Nutter, Oscar E. Young, George E. Holmes; Ward 3, Ernest A. Gray, Noah P. Appleton, Emil N. Dahlberg; Ward 4, Emil K. Steele, Frank M. Fisher, Theodore W. Bisbee; Ward 5, Arthur M. Bonney, Edward Mallory, C. Harold Porter; Ward 6, William F. Hall, Thos. H. Bigney, Joseph H. Gleam; Ward 7, Fred D. Howe, John A. Laird, Leslie C. Aller.

**Mayor Woods Wins**

TAUNTON, Mass.—Mayor William S. Woods was renominated in Tuesday's municipal caucuses, carrying the city by a vote of 2152 to 1985 for his opponent former Mayor Nathaniel J. W. Fish. James P. Corr, J. William Flood, Albert Endler and James E. Walsh were nominated for the municipal council.

George W. Barrows, William H. Reed and Frank L. Tinkham had no opposition for school committee.

**Contest in Waltham**

WALTHAM, Mass.—Joint caucuses were held here Tuesday evening for mayor, aldermen and school committee. The nominations follow:

Republican—Mayor, Charles E. Getchell.

Aldermen-at-large—Ward 1, Edgar M. Parker; ward 2, Lyman A. Bowker; ward 3, Louis A. Hanscom; ward 4, Leonard P. Clifton; ward 5, John W. Ekwall; ward 6, William G. McLoon; ward 7, Clinton A. Coolidge.

Ward aldermen—Ward 1, Charles A. Masters, Daniel A. Tichton; ward 2, Henry C. Eaton, Kilby P. Smith; ward 4, William J. Bannon, Fred E. Burke; ward 5, E. P. Thorne, Carl B. Horton; ward 6, George G. Moyse, Charles E. Richards; ward 7, George Thorneburg. School committee—C. P. Bond, F. H. Ent, Dr. Eloise Sears.

Democratic—Mayor, P. J. Duane. Aldermen—Ward 1, William A. Falvey, Samuel Smith; ward 3, Harry P. Trainor; Thomas A. Quirk; ward 7, James E. Burke, William L. Carney; ward 4, Patrick S. Spaulding, Thomas J. Cunniff.

**Holyoke Nominates**

HOLYoke, Mass.—At the Republican caucuses Tuesday evening the following were nominated: For mayor, John J. White; city treasurer, Pierre Bonvoisin; aldermen-at-large, H. E. Einley, W. G. Camp, Fred Childs, Louis E. Emery, H. G. Foster, A. H. Perry, John Stalker.

Ward aldermen—Ward 2, Ulric Blanchard; ward 3, Julius M. Toepper; ward 5, Joseph Griffin; ward 6, John H. Shean; ward 7, W. L. Foster.

School committee—Ward 2, Dr. W. J. Deroiu; ward 6, Dr. J. C. Hubbard.

**PLAN TO EAT CROW AT MALDEN DINNER**

Only defeated candidates for office in the municipal and state elections are eligible to speak at the annual crow supper of the Malden Deliberative Assembly, which will be served at the Auditorium on Dec. 16.

The assembly has selected Melville C. Freeman to act as toastmaster.

**BAY STATE NEWS****WAKEFIELD**

The junior class of the high school has appointed this committee to make arrangements for the annual reception and party in the town hall: Miss Florence Emerson, Miss Madge Millar, Miss Elsie Dolman, Arthur Flint, Earl Bears, Alfred Collinson, E. Hazen Walton. The senior party date is Dec. 1.

Local 249 of Bay State Railway Company employees has appointed this committee for the annual ball to be given in the town hall, Nov. 24: Alex Smythe, McPherson Daniel, C. M. Skidmore, George Martin, Joseph Tait, Beecher, Williams, Richard Bowman, James O'Donnell, Edward Connor and Thomas Brown.

**LEXINGTON**

The annual inspection of the George G. Meade Women's Relief Corps, No. 97, is being held today in Grand Army hall, Bank building. The inspecting officer is Mrs. Hattie Gott of the Cambridge W. G. C. Members of the local Grand Army post and the Lt. Col. John W. Hudson Camp 105, Sons of Veterans, are to be guests of the corps. Mrs. Fred C. Jones, president of the corps, is in charge of the inspection.

**MALDEN**

Alderman Clarence A. Perkins will not be a candidate for reelection from ward 1 this year. Councilman H. E. Smith and William G. Wood will be candidates for alderman and former Alderman W. F. Murphy is also mentioned as a candidate. Councilmen Albert V. Eaton and Edward S. King will be candidates for reelection.

**READING**

The meeting of North Reading Grange will be devoted tonight to a discussion and debate on the subject: "That Poultry Raising is Financially Success to the Farmer."

A special town meeting will be held in North Reading tonight to take action on a proposition to halt macadamizing on Park street and transfer the work to Winter street at Meadowview station. The question of a new school building will also come up.

**ARLINGTON**

William Gratto, inspector of buildings, has issued permits to William Dronet for a one-family house on Florence avenue, to James Connor, for two family houses on Cleveland street, and to Charles R. Cashman, for a stable at 111 Clemont avenue.

**WAKEFIELD**

T. G. O'Connell, town moderator, has named this committee to confer with the executors of the estate of John G. Aborn, relative to a bequest of land at Cordis and Main streets for a home for men or other public purposes. M. E. S. Clemons, town counsel; G. E. Walker, chairman of the selectmen; Clinton H. Stearns, chairman of the finance commission; John A. Meloney and Thomas Hickey.

**DORCHESTER**

Marion Craig Wentworth will read "The Blue Bird" at the meeting of the Dorchester Woman's Club this afternoon. At the business meeting to be held after the literary entertainment a discussion will be held regarding the endowment fund for the general federation. About \$30 will be added to the relief fund of the Dorchester charities, the result of whist parties recently held.

**BROOKLINE**

Cyril Reynolds of the Brookline high school has organized a band of eight pieces which will play at the football games.

The first fall meeting of the Presbyterian Young Men's Club will be held next Tuesday evening at the First Presbyterian church.

**ARLINGTON HEIGHTS**

The Sunshine Club is holding its meeting today at 69 Crescent Hill avenue. The hostess is Mrs. Alfred M. Davidson.

The season was opened by the Arlington Heights Study Club yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Sarah F. Patterson at 70 Appleton street. "Ancient London" was discussed.

**QUINCY**

The Men's Club of the Wollaston Unitarian church held its monthly meeting and dinner in the vestry Tuesday evening.

**Browning, King & Co  
SPECIAL OFFER In Our Custom Tailoring Dept.****SUITS TO MEASURE**

From Fine Cheviots, Worsted and Cassimeres, in gray and brown mixtures, also Blue Serges, at

\$25.00

See Our Window Display of These

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION

**Browning, King & Co**

407-409-411 Washington Street

BOSTON

**FAMOUS BIRD TAVERN AT WATERTOWN NO MORE**

Passage of ancient landmark is caused by the demand for more land for tenement houses

**OLD HOSTELRY OF REVOLUTION PERIOD IS RAZED****NAMES FORMER MAYOR POLICE COMMISSIONER****OPPOSES TRANSFER OF WILL CASE TO THE LOWER COURT**

(Continued from page one)

WATERTOWN, Mass.—Demolition of the Bird tavern at the corner of Belmont and Mt. Auburn streets in this town marks the passing of one of the most famous landmarks of colonial days in eastern Massachusetts.

Workmen have completed their task of tearing down the old building the site of which has become the property of Patrick J. Keenan, a local real estate owner.

Erected a number of years previous to the revolutionary war, the building was known as the Richardson tavern and in the stormy months which preceded the battle of Lexington the colonists used the building as an arsenal.

The officers of the army of General Burgoyne, which was quartered at Cambridge following its capture at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1777, made the tavern their rendezvous.

The first public library the town ever had was established within its walls in 1779. The books were available for two hours every second Monday. Many of these original volumes are now on exhibition at the town library.

The tavern later came into the possession of the Bird family and was used as a residence for many years.

**YULETIDE PLAY TO BE PRODUCED HERE FIRST TIME**

The yuletide play, "Eager Heart," is to be presented at Copley hall on the afternoon of Dec. 11 and the evening of Dec. 12. There will be a dress rehearsal on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 10. Free tickets will be distributed among the various settlements of the city.

"Eager Heart" is an English morality play by Alice Buckton and the authoress herself will come from England to coach those who will portray the different characters. The play has been given in London at the holiday season for seven or eight years.

Practical benefit in reawakening the Yuletide spirit rather than mere entertainment is the aim of those who are behind the presentation of "Eager Heart."

**MEN'S MOVEMENT LEADER TO TELL AIM TO THE PRESS**

A dinner to the newspaper men of Boston will be given at the Boston City Club at 6:30 o'clock tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Greater Boston Men and Religion Forward Movement. The object is to explain the purposes and methods of the movement.

Prof. T. N. Carter, chairman of the committee on social service of the movement, will be the principal speaker.

Many representatives of Boston newspapers have been visibly disappointed at not finding a sort of mass meeting with a red fire accompaniment," said Mr. Carter. "It is not our intention to introduce religion by any such methods as these, as the true aim of religion is lost when they are employed. It is to illustrate our position in the matter that I shall address the newspaper representatives."

**PAINTER TO TALK TO D. A. R. CHAPTER**

Members of the Boston chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, will hold their one hundred and twenty-fifth meeting at Young's hotel next Saturday evening.

Edwin S. Crandon, president of the Massachusetts state society, will pay an official visit to the chapter. The subject of the evening will be presented by George W. Austin.

Guests of Dutch blood have been invited and among those who will take part will be Theodore Molkenboer, a portrait painter, and a chevalier in the order of Orange Nassau. He will illustrate, with stereopticon slides, the history of the princes of Orange Nassau. Six Netherland folk-songs from the collection of Adrianus Valerius will be sung on the cello by Leon Van Vliet.

CHARLES G. WARREN

**BUILDING LAW URGED TO COVER A WIDER DISTRICT**

The committee of the Real Estate Exchange, instructed to consider the report of the committee on fire prevention of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, gave out its report Tuesday night.

The committee believes that, in general, occupants of smaller dwellings, including two and three-family houses, pay maximum rents—all that they can afford—and that an increase of 10 or 15 per cent would in most cases be prohibitory.

In speaking of building construction and its relation to the spread of fire, the committee says:

"The regulation of all building construction throughout the metropolitan district is a desirable, common need. Building laws, not limited to Boston alone, but covering the development of the entire metropolitan district as a recognized single community in essence, would inspire a more orderly march of progress and work for the common good.

Such action will have to be taken some time and it might as well be now."

The committee recommends the extension of the fire limit to Charlestown, South Boston and Roxbury.

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**RECEIVER NAMED FOR WORKS**

(By the United Press)

LONDON—A receiver has been appointed for the Thames Iron Works Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Limited, which appeared in the bankruptcy court Tuesday. It is said that owing to the higher wages demanded by labor in London the concern was unable to bid successfully against the provincial shipyards.

**Bon Ton Corsets**

Special models for the full figure

FOR the full figure there are numerous BON TON models—different lengths and heights—and each one admirably adapted to accomplish a special purpose. No type of figure requires more careful or correct corseting.

With a BON TON model properly fitted, all excess flesh is equally distributed, prominent curves subdued, and the wearer's form quickly assumes the fashionable contour. At the same time, perfect fit and absolute comfort are assured.

One of the newest designs is MODEL 960, which has low bust, long hips and back. Cutaway front and 6 substantial hose supporters. Made of white coutil. Sizes 19 to 30. Price \$3.

GUARANTEED TO FIT, WEAR AND SATISFY.

**Chandler & Co.**  
TREMONT STREET, NEAR WEST**WOMEN JOURNALISTS AT THEIR MEETING LISTEN TO SPEECHES****CHICAGO PACKERS SEEK TO AVOID TRIAL IN TRUST LAW ATTACK**

Nearly 300 members of the New England Woman's Press Association are in attendance at the twenty-sixth anniversary meeting of that organization this afternoon at the Hotel Vendome. The president, Mrs. Ida May Pierce, opened the meeting with an address of welcome, and then Miss Bessie F. G. Brainard, who is chairman of the program committee, took charge.

Miss Rosetta Key rendered a vocal selection, and Mrs. Cara B. Whitton-Stone read an original poem written expressly for the occasion. Letters of congratulation were read, including one from Sir Frederic Pollock of England.

The Rev. W. B. Ayers delivered the address of the afternoon on "Moral Responsibilities of Journalism." A discussion followed.

An informal reception will be held in the afternoon. Those in the receiving line will include Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Whitton-Stone, Judge and Mrs. Austin, Miss Keefe and Dr. Ayers. The tea room will be in charge of Mrs. Susan Bowker of Brookline.

Among those who will assist are Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb, a past president; Mrs. Ella C. Richards, secretary, and Miss Helen M. Winslow, one of the founders of the association.

**MORE MONEY LEFT FOR PARK SYSTEM**

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The First Universalist church and the park system of this town will benefit by bequests made in the will of Mrs. Sarah E. Bryant. The church receives a legacy of \$1000 and \$4000 is left in trust with Maynard E. Clemons, town councillor, for the benefit of Miss Mary E. Nichols, during the latter's lifetime, after which \$2000 of that sum will go to the town of Wakefield for the benefit of the park system.

This is the third bequest to the town park system during the past few months. The town has just received \$2000 through the will of John G. Aborn and also a large tract of land comprising Castle Hill park.

Mr. TAFT ON COST OF LIVING WASHINGTON—President Taft is planning to take up the high cost of living in a special message to Congress when he transmits the report of the tariff board's investigation of the wool and cotton schedules.

A. C. Bicknell, who conducted the club last year, is again in charge. Active work will commence at once.

**RELIABLE FURS AT REASONABLE PRICES**

We carry by far the largest stock in New England

**Lamson & Hubbard**  
Leading Furriers

92 Bedford Street

## HOME MARKET CLUB PROTEST TO MR. TAFT ON PAPER SCHEDULE

(Continued from page one)

of justice to all parts of the country and to all sections of our citizenship.

"The anti-trust laws should be brought into harmony with modern conditions and so amended that the great business of the country can be conducted aggressively, openly, honestly, and without the sacrifice of private or public rights."

The report of the secretary covered the paper and pulp situation, the tariff question and the recent elections, and included the following:

"Pulp and paper importers are planning to bring suit against the government to recover the tariff duties which they have paid since the enactment of the reciprocity bill on imports of foreign pulp and paper. It is claimed that Norwegian and Swedish pulp producers are back of this movement. They claim that under the most favored nation clause they are entitled to the benefits and privileges of our lowest tariff rate."

"The amount of money involved is considerable, and if the United States loses the case it will pay heavily for its experiment in free print paper and for the inexperience and indifference of high officials and ambitious lawmakers."

The deep plot of the Newspaper Publishers Association at whose instigation the clause was so cleverly added to the bill is becoming still more apparent and their ruthless sacrifice of an important American industry is shown in clearer colors by their demand in a letter recently sent to President Taft that the government observe good faith in regard to the favored nation clause of 28 treaties with respect to the free importation of pulp and paper.

In opposition to this claim for free trade in pulp and paper, the Home Market Club demands that the government observe good faith with American producers of pulp and paper and urges that the national administration, elected on a pledge to protect American industries, consider the repeal of this legislation, rather than a further extension of its benefits to foreign producers.

"The lesson of the election is that the tide of discontent is receding and that greater energy should be put into the campaign of education. The work of the club should be continued in the textile cities and extended to all of our manufacturing towns and cities.

"It is information which the public needs. Today they are fed with misinformation. If the facts did not substantiate our theories our cause would be no stronger than that of our opponents. But back of it are the facts of history, the achievements of a century of unexampled development and the high importance of an unprecedented prosperity."

"Occasional reverses are met along every line of endeavor. But to men of courage and faith they are the incentive to renewed effort. The past, for us, abounds with encouragement; but our plans and work must be intelligently adapted to the needs of the present and the large opportunities of the future.

If the policy of protection means anything of value to the country, it means far more to our millions of wage earners than it does to our billions of capital. No matter how much the manufacturer needs protection, the workingman needs it far more. Hundreds of millions of American capital are already engaged in foreign countries. If access to our markets is made easier for the foreign producer more millions of American money will be invested abroad. The American workingman must find employment for his labor here or migrate to some country where employment can be found.

"It is to the American wage-earner that our cause should be presented, for to them it means the most. Here, then, lies the great work of this club and to its effective prosecution, I ask your earnest cooperation."

## GERMANY ASKS TO SHIP PAPER

WASHINGTON — Germany demands that it be allowed to ship wood pulp free of duty into the United States. The demand comes through the German embassy here and is in the form of a note.

It claims under the favored nation clause of the existing treaty between the United States and Germany the same privileges enjoyed by the Canadian pulp and paper of free entry into America.

Secretary Knox said that he regarded the matter as one requiring the action of the President and the secretary of the treasury.

**MAY CHANGE ROAD TERMINAL**  
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Reports were current here today that the Grand Trunk Pacific railway will establish its Atlantic terminal at L'Etang, Charlotte county, instead of at St. John.

## PARKMAN HOME WHICH PUZZLES CITY



House at 33 Beacon street which historical societies desire to have the privilege of using

## JOHN W. WEEKS SAYS MONETARY REFORM IS URGENTLY NEEDED

(Continued from page one)

## COUNCIL VOTES NOT TO SELL PROPERTY GIVEN TO BOSTON

Mayor Fitzgerald will be asked today to determine in what manner the George F. Parkman house on Beacon street shall be used by the city, the committee of the city council having voted not to recommend that it be sold, as the result of a hearing on Tuesday.

Recently the city received a second offer for the Parkman property of \$68,000, this being a little more than its assessed value, but representatives of several historical societies in Boston opposed its sale and argued to have the house remodeled and devoted to headquarters for historical societies for which rent should be paid to the city.

William S. Appleton, secretary of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, said the city could not afford to sell this property for even \$100,000, associated as it is with the life of the donor of more than \$60,000 to the city of Boston for park purposes.

He proposed that it be altered inside and offered in behalf of his society to take the second floor for a rental that would be reasonably small. In a letter to Mayor Fitzgerald he said that if the society were given this or any floor and subtlety, the city might have half the revenue from the subletting.

He promised the committee that if his society were given the occupancy of the second floor museum features would be exhibited there in keeping with the Parkman exhibits on the first floor.

Manufacturers—Bernard E. Donigan, chairman; Lawrence; Doliver S. Spaulding, Mansfield; Edmund Reardon, Concord; Henry D. Bennett, Boston; Henry S. Hutchinson, New Bedford; James T. Steele, Marlboro; Edmund C. Pond, Needham, and John E. Spencer, Salem.

International arbitration—Loyed E. Chamberlain, chairman, Brockton; John H. Corcoran, Cambridge; Walstein R. Chester, Boston; Charles T. Tatman, Worcester, and Clarence E. Hodgkins, Franklin.

Insurance—Charles H. J. Kimball, chairman, Boston; Richard F. Barrett, Concord; Henry D. Bennett, Boston; Henry S. Hutchinson, New Bedford; James T. Steele, Marlboro; Edmund C. Pond, Needham, and John E. Spencer, Salem.

International arbitration—Loyed E. Chamberlain, chairman, Brockton; Thomas J. Carroll, Gloucester; Henry S. Hutchinson, New Bedford; D. Fletcher Barber, Boston; Erastus Worthington, Dedham; Albert L. Flanders, Boston; Charles R. Putnam, Boston; Robert Robertson, Beverly, and Albert L. Haskell, Somerville.

Membership—Abner K. Pratt, chairman, Boston; Alfred W. Donovan, Rockland; Charles H. Hayes, Haverhill; Emmett H. Naylor, Springfield; John H. Murphy, Lowell, and Charles F. Wilson, Fitchburg.

Municipal affairs—Charles G. Warren, chairman, Malden; Charles H. Hayes, Haverhill; Walter K. Hutchinson, Arlington; Frank W. Mendum, Roxbury; John P. Kirby, Chicopee; Richard W. Ellis, Boston, and George L. Abel, Wellesley.

National legislation—Loyed E. Chamberlain, chairman, Brockton; Thomas J. Carroll, Gloucester; Henry S. Hutchinson, New Bedford; D. Fletcher Barber, Boston; Erastus Worthington, Dedham; Albert L. Flanders, Boston; Charles R. Putnam, Boston; Robert Robertson, Beverly, and Albert L. Haskell, Somerville. Postoffice and postal laws—Alfred W. Donovan, chairman, Rockland; Erastus Worthington, Dedham; Augustus M. Bearse, Middleboro; William B. Denbroeder, Weymouth; Charles H. J. Kimball, Boston; Lemuel W. Standish, Stoughton; George H. Cooper, Pittsfield; Frederick A. Hubbard, Newton, and George L. Abel, Wellesley.

State legislation—James A. Halloran, chairman, Norwood; Edwin R. Hoag, Chelsea; William H. Gleason, Chelsea; James T. Steele, Marlboro; George C. Fairbanks, Natick; J. C. Bennett, Lynn; March G. Bennett, Boston; Cleveland A. Chandler, East Bridgewater, and Bradley M. Rockwood, Franklin.

Statistics and information—Augustus M. Bearse, chairman, Middleboro; Bernard E. Donigan, Lawrence; Charles G. Warren, Malden; William B. Denbroeder, Weymouth; William S. O'Brien, Abington; Edward T. Thompson, Fall River, and Charles R. Putnam, Boston.

Transportation—Edmund Reardon, chairman, Cambridge; Abner K. Pratt, Boston; Albert L. Flanders, Boston; Edmund H. Naylor, Springfield; Louis P. Howe, Boston; George W. Moore, Boston; John P. Kirby, Chicopee; John H. Murphy, Lowell, and Charles T. Tatman, Worcester.

Ways and means—John H. Corcoran, Cambridge; Loyed E. Chamberlain, Brockton; Walstein R. Chester, Boston;

banks for service which should be performed by our own institutions; and, in addition to the monetary loss, there is a distinct loss in prestige in being obliged to conduct our financial operations through others.

"By a reverse process our exporters are placed at a disadvantage because they are obliged, in shipping to other than European countries, to accept payment in a foreign currency, so that they must necessarily speculate on the rate of exchange in making prices for their goods.

"Not the least important part of this plan is the suggestion for note issues. It provides that hereafter there shall be no further issue of bond-secured notes beyond the amount now outstanding that national banks may retain their present outstanding circulation, but whenever any bank retire circulation it shall surrender the right to reissue notes.

"Government bonds the world over

have been rapidly decreasing in prices during recent years. English consuls are now selling at the lowest price in their history. Our own credit is the best of any nation in the world, but the real market for our bonds is indicated by the price recently obtained for the Panama issue, which does not carry the circulation privilege and which sold on a little less than a 3 per cent basis. It is, therefore, believed that national banks holding 2 per cent bonds on which to obtain a circulation would prefer to dispose of them at a fair market price rather than to hold them, although there is some profit connected with the circulation privilege.

"It is proposed that the notes of the Reserve Association shall be received at par in payment of all taxes and other dues to the United States, and for all other purposes except the obligations of the government which specifically require payment in gold.

"The time seems to have now come when there may be made a united effort to bring about this legislation. It is true that conditions at Washington, with the different branches of Congress and the President in antagonism politically, do not promise well for fundamental changes in anything. Still an effort has been made, and I hope successfully, to keep this question removed from politics. It should be, in no sense a political question, for now most men admit that the government has the constitutional right to authorize and use national banks as fiscal agencies, and those who would permit the government to issue circulation direct are comparatively few in number. Yet the government should supervise and regulate the issuing of circulation; should regulate and control the methods of conducting business by its own agents, and should profit, to some degree, in return for doing its own business through the Reserve Association. I am therefore optimistic enough to hope that the report which the commission will make next winter will be accepted and that the bill accompanying it will become a law.

"Certainly there is today no more important question before the public, and there cannot be one more important for Congress to consider than this. It will do more to preserve the stability of our commercial affairs and develop our foreign trade than any similar measure which has been considered since the days of the civil war. I hope the plan may receive the consideration and cordial support of this association, which as much as any other is dependent on stable conditions and the possibility of obtaining, at reasonable rates of interest, the necessary capital to conduct its business under all conditions."

OPPORTUNITY FOR  
BOYS IS SHOWN IN  
VOCATION STUDIES

D. Fletcher Barber, Boston, and Edie Eldredge, Boston.

Health—George L. Avery, chairman, South Framingham; Frederick A. Hubbard, Newton; W. K. Hutchinson, Arlington; S. Alden Eastman, Miltord; Lemuel W. Standish, Stoughton; Alber W. Ellis, Boston, and George L. Abel, Wellesley.

"In normal times our present currency system and banking methods provide for all of our needs, and it is only the student of financial matters, and the economist who is looking far ahead in such affair, who criticize our present laws and methods. Their criticisms, however, have been unheeded because most persons will not take the time to study such questions, so they do not really comprehend what our needs are. All this is changed, however, when unusual financial conditions develop" said Mr. Weeks.

"The monetary commission undertook its task, studying first our own defects and needs; then making a thorough study of the systems employed in foreign countries for the purpose of grafting on to our system such parts of them as could be used, modifying them to meet our peculiar conditions. With that purpose in mind, investigating committees have been abroad, a carefully prepared, up-to-date financial library has been published, the financial systems of foreign countries having the best methods have been carefully investigated, our own banking deficiencies have been given the amplest consideration, and the commission is substantially ready to make a report, which, under the law passed at the recent special session of Congress, must necessarily be made before the 9th of next January.

"Our people in their foreign trade, especially with South America and the Orient, have been militated against, because there has been no means of buying New York or other United States exchange in those countries.

"From South America and the Orient in such cases our importer arranges a credit with a London bank through his own local bank, the result being that the London banks take a share of practically all the business which we do with those two sections of the world.

While there is no data to show just how much this amounts to, there is sufficient information to prove that we pay millions of dollars annually to European

countries for service which should be performed by our own institutions; and, in addition to the monetary loss, there is a distinct loss in prestige in being obliged to conduct our financial operations through others.

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Health—George L. Avery, chairman, South Framingham; Frederick A. Hubbard, Newton; W. K. Hutchinson, Arlington; S. Alden Eastman, Miltord; Lemuel W. Standish, Stoughton; Alber W. Ellis, Boston, and George L. Abel, Wellesley.

"In normal times our present currency system and banking methods provide for all of our needs, and it is only the student of financial matters, and the economist who is looking far ahead in such affair, who criticize our present laws and methods. Their criticisms, however, have been unheeded because most persons will not take the time to study such questions, so they do not really comprehend what our needs are. All this is changed, however, when unusual financial conditions develop" said Mr. Weeks.

"The monetary commission undertook its task, studying first our own defects and needs; then making a thorough study of the systems employed in foreign countries for the purpose of grafting on to our system such parts of them as could be used, modifying them to meet our peculiar conditions. With that purpose in mind, investigating committees have been abroad, a carefully prepared, up-to-date financial library has been published, the financial systems of foreign countries having the best methods have been carefully investigated, our own banking deficiencies have been given the amplest consideration, and the commission is substantially ready to make a report, which, under the law passed at the recent special session of Congress, must necessarily be made before the 9th of next January.

"Our people in their foreign trade, especially with South America and the Orient, have been militated against, because there has been no means of buying New York or other United States exchange in those countries.

"From South America and the Orient in such cases our importer arranges a credit with a London bank through his own local bank, the result being that the London banks take a share of practically all the business which we do with those two sections of the world.

While there is no data to show just how much this amounts to, there is sufficient information to prove that we pay millions of dollars annually to European

countries for service which should be performed by our own institutions; and, in addition to the monetary loss, there is a distinct loss in prestige in being obliged to conduct our financial operations through others.

"By a reverse process our exporters are placed at a disadvantage because they are obliged, in shipping to other than European countries, to accept payment in a foreign currency, so that they must necessarily speculate on the rate of exchange in making prices for their goods.

"Not the least important part of this plan is the suggestion for note issues. It provides that hereafter there shall be no further issue of bond-secured notes beyond the amount now outstanding that national banks may retain their present outstanding circulation, but whenever any bank retire circulation it shall surrender the right to reissue notes.

"Government bonds the world over

have been rapidly decreasing in prices during recent years. English consuls are now selling at the lowest price in their history. Our own credit is the best of any nation in the world, but the real market for our bonds is indicated by the price recently obtained for the Panama issue, which does not carry the circulation privilege and which sold on a little less than a 3 per cent basis. It is, therefore, believed that national banks holding 2 per cent bonds on which to obtain a circulation would prefer to dispose of them at a fair market price rather than to hold them, although there is some profit connected with the circulation privilege.

"It is proposed that the notes of the Reserve Association shall be received at par in payment of all taxes and other dues to the United States, and for all other purposes except the obligations of the government which specifically require payment in gold.

"The time seems to have now come when there may be made a united effort to bring about this legislation. It is true that conditions at Washington, with the different branches of Congress and the President in antagonism politically, do not promise well for fundamental changes in anything. Still an effort has been made, and I hope successfully, to keep this question removed from politics. It should be, in no sense a political question, for now most men admit that the government has the constitutional right to authorize and use national banks as fiscal agencies, and those who would permit the government to issue circulation direct are comparatively few in number. Yet the government should supervise and regulate the issuing of circulation; should regulate and control the methods of conducting business by its own agents, and should profit, to some degree, in return for doing its own business through the Reserve Association. I am therefore optimistic enough to hope that the report which the commission will make next winter will be accepted and that the bill accompanying it will become a law.

"Certainly there is today no more important question before the public, and there cannot be one more important for Congress to consider than this. It will do more to preserve the stability of our commercial affairs and develop our foreign trade than any similar measure which has been considered since the days of the civil war. I hope the plan may receive the consideration and cordial support of this association, which as much as any other is dependent on stable conditions and the possibility of obtaining, at reasonable rates of interest, the necessary capital to conduct its business under all conditions."

OPPORTUNITY FOR  
BOYS IS SHOWN IN  
VOCATION STUDIES

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## VOILE TRIMMED WITH SATIN

*Blouse made in one piece with the sleeves*

VOILE trimmed with satin always is beautiful and this gown is exceptionally new. It gives a tunic effect, yet it is all in one. The blouse is made in one piece with the sleeves, but is closed at the left of the front and includes a sailor collar. No prettier afternoon gown need be asked and at the same time it is so simple that it can quite readily be made at home.

The blouse is made in two pieces, one seamed at the center back. The chemise is separate and attached beneath the collar, and the under-sleeves are made fast under the sleeve trimming.

The skirt is cut in three pieces. The satin makes the lower part of these and the voile, the upper, but, if liked, satin could be applied over the voile. This skirt is cut to the high waist line, but many women like the longer skirt and it can be made with the pretty round length while it can be cut to the natural waist line and finished with a belt, so that it is adapted to all figures.

The simple blouse with frill of lace is eminently distinctive in effect, but if plain material were used this same model could be trimmed with braided motifs, filling the point in the front, on the collar and sleeves to be equally smart and give an entirely different result.

The skirt can be made of one material throughout and either trimmed on the indicated line, or left plain.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3 yards of material 27, 2½ yards 36, 1¼ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard of satin 2½ inches wide and 1¼ yards of all-over lace 18 inches wide; for the upper portion of the skirt will be needed 4 yards 27, 2½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, for the lower portion 3½ yards 27 or 36, 1¾ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern of the blouse (7177), is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 bust, of the skirt (7177), in sizes 22 to 30 waist.

## WAISTS OF CHEAP TEXTURES

*Drapery crepe and curtain scrim look well made up*

THERE are few really practical shirt waists. Fashion is offering any number of gaudy bodices for use with quite plain gowns, but those who find them selves restricted in means very sensibly get the unmade materials and turn out something more suited to their needs.

If there is a Japanese shop around the corner go there and ask for the cotton crepe used for room draperies. It is 30 cents a yard, 32 inches wide, and in artistic colors—blues, golden browns, many shades of gold and red. These cheap textures make lovely waists of a useful and comfortable sort for ordinary wear, and if wished it is possible to turn them into something fine. One golden brown bodice of this crepe seen recently had a tiny edge of drapery gilt down each side of the button flap; the little buttons, used in clusters of three at the centre of the plait, were also of gold. The crepe will accord with the imitation Irish lace and with ribbon and narrow velvet; but a plain treatment, or else a little embroidery in a matching color, always gives a stylish effect. Such waists positively match the color of the suit, or else they are in white or white with a touch of the gown color.

Another novel material is a good quality of curtain scrim, and as the weave of this allows a cross-stitch embroidery the scrim bodice may be made very fancy with colored needlework. Dutch blue, red and brown stichery glorified one white scrim waist of home-made sort seen recently. The creation was for a dress in a wool mixture in the several colors.

A pongee in white or tan is also sometimes bought and dipped in a dye of the exact gown color, and, while many of such waists are made up rather plainly, others will show the dainty white guimpes and undersleeves, clusters of fancy but-



They can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## TRIED RECIPES

### OMEGE EGGS

BREAK open into a dish the required number of eggs, taking care not to break the yolks. Fry slices of bacon in a hot skillet, turning constantly. Pour eggs into the pan containing the hot bacon grease, and have a very low blaze under the pan. If soft eggs are wanted turn them over with a pancake turner or spatula, as soon as they will hold together. One minute after turning they are ready to serve. To fry them harder, break the yolk just before turning, and if necessary turn again. Serve with the bacon. It is easier to use a small frying pan and cook only two or three at one time.

### SCRAMBLED EGGS

Beat the whites and yolks separately, adding salt to the whites and milk to the yolks, allowing one tablespoon of milk to each egg. Stir yolks into the whites, add pepper, and pour into a well buttered skillet. Stir constantly over a moderate fire with a pie knife or pancake turner until of the required consistency. This is also nice with the addition of minced ham or browned corn. If corn is used, brown it in butter in the frying pan first, then pour the eggs over it. Grated cheese is sometimes used.

### OMELET

Prepare the same as for scrambled eggs, and bake in a hot oven about six minutes, or pour into a hot buttered skillet, and when brown cut in four parts, turn each one and brown on the other side.

### EGGS WITH ONION

Slice three onions, fry in butter, and lay on a hot platter. Over this slice three hard-boiled eggs. Grate three hard-boiled eggs into a saucenpan, add pepper and salt and moisten with cream or milk. Heat and pour over the onions.

### POACHED EGGS

Break one egg at a time into boiling salt water, allowing them to remain long enough to cook the white. Dip out with skimmer, placing each egg on a hot piece of buttered toast.

### EGG BALLS

Mix the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs with one teaspoonful melted butter, pepper, salt, and enough raw egg to form into balls the size of marbles. Drop into hot soup two minutes before serving.—Choice Recipes.

## READING HABIT

It is a good plan to have a regular time for reading. One accomplishes so much more in this way, and besides establishes a kind of intellectual habit that is a good thing in itself, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. In an hour, or even half an hour given regularly each day to reading, a great deal may be accomplished. Do not confine yourself to serious books. Alternate light with heavy reading and do not attempt heavy heavy reading. Do not read merely to be amused. Treat your books as friends.

Either of the overblouson styles can be made easily at home and they offer pretty opportunities for dressiness at very small cost. They fit snugly, so those who want warm, practical waists that will harmonize with their suits, if not match them exactly, would do well to consider such materials as white cashmere and old red or orange velvetone. The cashmere washes like a rag and the velvets in these tints go with almost every other street color.

## SHOE TREE RIBBON

The shoe tree, made of a flexible piece of steel fitted into a toe-shaped piece of wood, is not difficult to cover, says an exchange. While any colored ribbon may be used for winding the steel, if the trees are for colored satin slippers, ribbon to match is used for the trees. At the center of the steel a rosette or fluffy bow of the ribbon is fastened into place. Shoe trees of this sort, make acceptable as well as attractive-looking gifts.

## LETTERING FOR BABY'S PILLOW

*Surrounded by flowers of forget-me-not*



FOR the baby pillow nothing could be daintier than the word "Baby" surrounded by forget-me-nots. A few of the flowers may be scattered over the rest of the pillow with good effect. The work may be done in white or colors. The letters are first padded and then worked closely over and over. The leaves and flowers are done in the solid satin stitch with dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 25 will be suitable for the embroidery.

Directions for transferring—In taking off this pattern lay a piece of impression paper upon the material, place the news paper pattern over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is sheer it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with pencil, as the design will show through.

## The Least Expensive Car To Own

**Baker Electrics**  
SAFETY DIVISION

**A. F. NEALE,**  
Boston Distributor,  
21 MOTOR MART

**The Baker Motor-Vehicle Co.**  
Manufacturers,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Baker Electrics excel in low upkeep and in light consumption of current. They are most economical to operate because the motor develops most power from a given charge and the noiseless Bevel-Gear Shaft Drive transmits it with least friction. Mechanical refinement everywhere eliminates waste.

Equipped with Special Electric Pneumatic or Motz Cushion Tires.

**BOX PORTFOLIO 15 cts. in stamp.  
Grocers and druggists sell it.**

## Useful Silver for Thanksgiving

At  
**STOWELL'S**

Unusual display of Silver for Thanksgiving. Our Silver Department represents a range of selection unsurpassed by any in New England.

**CASSEROLES**, Sterling, \$10.00 to \$20.00. Plated, \$4.50 to 10.00.  
**BAKING DISHES**, Sterling, \$2.00 to \$40.00. Plated, \$5.00 to 14.00.  
**RAMIKINS**, Sterling, \$2.00 to \$5.00 a dozen.  
**COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS**, Sterling, \$7.50 to \$9.50 a dozen.  
**MEAT DISHES**, Sterling, \$29.50 to \$100.00. Plated, \$9.00 to 27.00.  
**VEGETABLE DISHES**, Sterling, \$40.00 to \$75.00. Plated, \$9.00 to 18.00.  
**CONDIMENT SETS**, Sterling, \$3.00 to \$21.00.

**CARVING SETS**, \$3.00 to \$16.00.  
**DUCK SHEARS**, \$3.50 to \$7.50.  
**FRUIT KNIVES**, \$3.00 to \$16.00.  
**NUT PICKS**, \$3.00 to \$11.00.  
**GRAPE SCISSORS**, Sterling, \$1.50 to \$8.75.  
**NUT CRACKS**, Plated, \$1.00 up.

*A. Stowell & Co. Inc.*  
Jewelers and Silversmiths  
24 Winter Street, Boston  
Established in 1822

## The Tel-Electric Piano Player

is the only player in the World

that plays either without your assistance, or under your absolute control

It can be attached to your piano in a few hours, and may remain invisible, even when in use.

Attachable to any Grand or Upright Piano

Price \$350—Convenient Terms

If you cannot call, write for catalog  
**THE TEL-ELECTRIC COMPANY**  
405 BOYLSTON STREET  
BOSTON, MASS.



## The

## Least Expensive Car

## To Own

When the remaining suits are almost always materially marked down. They must be got out of the way to simplify the taking of inventory, or because the space they occupy will shortly be needed for new goods. This shopper is careful never to select extremes in any season's styles. She searches until she finds something appropriate, becoming, durable quality, and of very simple style. Above all, she avoids the especially conspicuous.

Manufacturers' sales, consisting of vast quantities of sample goods, sent out each season as forrunners, often enable our shops to offer really valuable bargains. Many experienced shoppers are on the alert for these.

Perhaps another season is close at hand. The merchant may have had an oversupply of this particular thing. Styles are changing. Soon there will be no demand for it. Therefore, it is wiser to close it out now even at a low profit or a sacrifice.

Many a woman whose trim and tasteful appearance is the envy of other women less skilled in shopping problems maintains her standard of dress by help of the bargain.

Perhaps she waits until late in the

season when the remaining suits are almost always materially marked down. They must be got out of the way to simplify the taking of inventory, or because the space they occupy will shortly be needed for new goods. This shopper is careful never to select extremes in any season's styles. She searches until she finds something appropriate, becoming, durable quality, and of very simple style. Above all, she avoids the especially conspicuous.

It is an edifying lesson in shopping to watch a Frenchwoman laying in her bargains in gloves, her family's supply for a year. The merchant knows that if he can once tell people to his bargain counter most of them will buy from other counters as well. He can, therefore, afford to make extensive sales at little or no profit, knowing that he will recoup elsewhere. By manufacturing certain articles in quantity he is able to make the announcements which draw the bargain-hunter.

One firm which built up an extensive business in men's furnishings has now a successful department for women's clothes. About twice a year it advertises a great skirtwaist sale. These waists are genuine bargains. Many well-dressed women watch to see these sales announced and hasten to secure a supply.

In the firm's big business of men's shirt-making, there is a gradual accumulation of remnants of pretty batistes, lawns, linens and madras. These are utilized in manufacturing waists for women. The profit upon them is probably not large, but worth while.

There are the remnants. The merchant is glad to dispose of them at a marked-down price to clear the space for new materials.

## POPULAR RUCHES

The mouseline ruches which lie in flat knife plattings around the neck are one of the fads of the moment. Some of them have upstanding frills and some do not. Some even fall over the tops of tall stock collars. As to the knife plattings used to trim various garments, they are everywhere. Perhaps the most usual place in the finishing of crossover bodices where one side has such a plattings its entire length. Little satin coats with afternoon frocks are finished with the plattings or with fringe, the two being in about equal vogue. Plattings for the neck are of lace, of mouseline, of net and of satin. The satin and velvet ones are especial favorites for all the various uses. Such little trimmings with one side in contrast to the other are effective for all sorts of uses and they may be had ready made at the ruching counter. The wide lace plattings sold by the yard make up the big flat jabots which are so much liked.—Indianapolis News.

## UNSEEN NAIAID PROTECTS

The crowning attribute of lovely woman is cleanliness.

**NAIAD**  
DRESS SHIELD  
HYGIENIC

Supreme in Beauty! Quality and Cleanliness!

Possesses a powerful and exclusive feature. It does not deteriorate with age and fall to powder in the dress—can be easily and quickly sterilized by immersing in boiling water for ten seconds only.

At the store sample pair for 25 cents. Every pair guaranteed.

The C. E. CONOVER CO., Mfrs., 101 Franklin St., N. Y.



POINTS IN HOUSEKEEPING

There are other "points" in housekeeping quite as useful as those the housewife as those pins and needles. Over a million "sharp" housewives, who use it, know it.

**SILVER**

has all the points of a perfect silver cleaner—no wearing, no scratching, and for brilliancy it has none equal.

No other Silver Polish has all these points.

Free sample for the asking—see the point! It costs you nothing.

THE ELECTRO-SILICON CO., 36 CH. St., New York, N. Y.

## LINEN BLEACH

## MIXED PERUFUMES

A mixture of two sachet powders is frequently more satisfactory than either of them used separately. Two odors that mix perfectly, says an exchange, are violet and heliotrope, with the addition of a little sandalwood. This is exquisite, says the Hartford Courant. White rose and heliotrope is sweet; lilac and violet is dainty; carnation is delightful and spicy, but the addition of white rose makes it sweeter.

## WYOMING AN UNDEVELOPED EMPIRE

*Rich in Coal and Copper, with Other Mineral Resources—Irrigation Aiding Agriculture—Natural Wonders Unsurpassed Anywhere*

The Monitor's state sketches are printed on Wednesdays, and aim to give an historical summary with facts about the resources, progress and prospects of each commonwealth. This "Story of the States" began with a general article on Jan. 11. Each week since a sketch of a state has been given. They are taken up in the order of their admission to the Union.

WYOMING enjoys the distinction of having been under more rulers and more kinds of government than any other state in the Union. According to Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard's work on "The Government of Wyoming," it has been under Ferdinand and Isabella, Charles I., Philip II., Philip III., Philip IV., Charles II., Philip V., Ferdinand IV., Charles III., Charles IV., Ferdinand V., and Joseph Bonaparte of Spain; Francis I., Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., Henry III., Henry IV., Louis XIII., Louis XIV., Louis XV., Louis XVI., the Republic and the Consulate of France, and Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, Oregon, Utah, Nebraska, Washington, Dakota, Idaho and Wyoming of America. It is the only state that contains lands obtained from all four of our principal annexations which form the territory west of the Mississippi river. The state takes its name from the Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania, and the word is supposed to be a corruption of the Indian name "Maughwauwame," meaning large plains.

### Made Forty-Fourth State

Wyoming was organized as a territory July 25, 1868, from what was then the southwestern portion of Dakota, northeastern part of Utah, and eastern part of Idaho. On July 10, 1890, the territory was admitted as a state by act of Congress, being the forty-fourth state in order of admission. Its geographical location classes it among the states of the inter-mountain or arid region. Its length from east to west is 355 miles; width from north to south, 276 miles. The area is 97,890 square miles, or 62,645,120 acres.

The region now comprised within the limits of the state was traversed by Canadian explorers and other venturers some persons at an early date, but the first white settlement appears to have been established at Fort Laramie, in the eastern part of the state, in 1824. Later trading posts were established in other localities, and still later the building of the Union Pacific Railroad and the adaptation of the western country to the cattle business led to further settlement. In general appearance the country is mountainous, with valleys, rolling plains and plateaus, the latter covered with grasses of great nutrition and furnishing admirable pasture for live stock. The mean elevation is 6000 feet above sea level, with extremes ranging from 3000 to 14,000 feet. Probably 10,000,000 acres of the total area of the state are covered with timber. The soil of the uplands and plateaus is a light sandy loam, and of the valleys a black loam, in some instances alkaline, but yielding bountifully when reduced by water. About 10,000,000 acres are suitable for agricultural purposes by irrigation, 22,000,000 acres are mountainous, 18,000,000 acres consist of high table lands, and approximately 30,000,000 acres are covered with grass and suitable for grazing.

### Products Varied

By the aid of irrigation abundant crops of tame grasses, such as alfalfa, red clover, bluestem, redtop and timothy are grown. The agricultural productions include wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat and Indian corn. Potatoes are an important crop, of superior quality and yielding liberally. Other roots and vegetables are sugar beets and the ordinary farm products of lower altitudes. Hardy fruits and berries thrive, and in the mountains raspberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, chokeberries and buffalo berries are native.

Gold, copper and coal mining, petroleum production and raising live stock are the most important interests of the state. There are vast coal fields as yet unopened and subject to entry under the United States statutes. There is an enormous area of oil land, most of which is still open for location. There are mountains of iron ore; there is probably more copper, according to a document issued by legislative authority, than in any other state—veins from four to 25 feet wide, running from 15 to 70 per cent—and many rich gold-bearing lodes. Professor Knight of the state university identified

156 of the varieties of mineral noted in Dana's "System of Mineralogy" as occurring in Wyoming, and this list is constantly being added to as the different formations are opened up and understood.

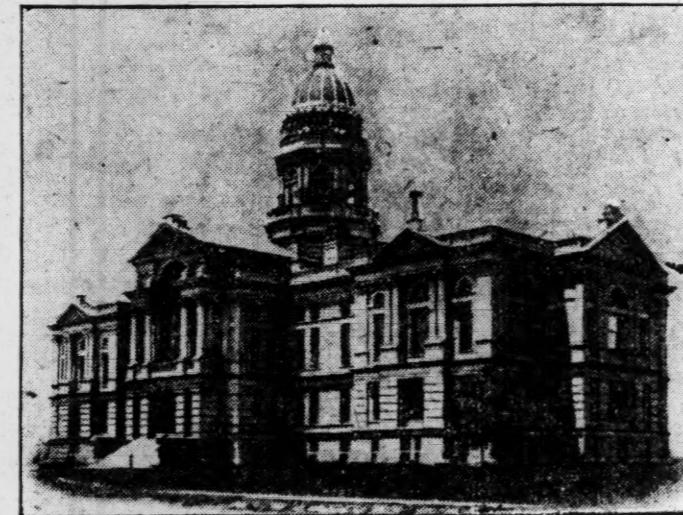
### Minerals Are Prominent

Included in the state's mineral resources are great bands of rich bituminous shale, large and easily accessible veins of graphite, several deposits of asphaltum, manganese ores of good grade, Epsom salts in large beds, good veins of tin, first quality of Muscovite mica, extensive deposits of sulphur, bisulfite ore of rare purity, sulphate of aluminum, an excellent quality of fibrous talc, asbestos, and valuable deposits of natural soda. The semi-precious stones, garnets and beryls are the most abundant. Quartz crystals, agates, jaspers, moss-agates, petrified wood, garnets and beryls are the most important ones. The moss-agates are the best found in the world.

Wyoming is prominent for her mineral

A pamphlet issued by the Wyoming board of immigration terms the state

### "THE MAGIC CITY" WYOMING CAPITAL



Fine State House at Cheyenne, which is noted for its wealth and enterprise

### What State Offers Farmers

Irrigated land of the richest kind, with abundant water supply at \$25 to \$100 an acre is perhaps Wyoming's best offer to the farmer. Such land can be bought on easy terms and from responsible parties—from the state itself, from the national government, or from private irrigation corporations under state control and supervision. "The crops," said a farmer, speaking of this kind of proposition, "should take care of all payments after the down payment, and yield annual profits of from \$20 to \$50 an acre in addition." Under the arid land act, the state of Wyoming has segregated and contracted for the reclamation of over 500,000,000 acres.

Wyoming is notable for the educational advantages it gives the children of its citizens. In educational matters it leads many of the older states, in that it employs a larger number of teachers in proportion to its population; that its school year is longer; that the salaries paid to teachers, especially those paid

for the undeveloped empire on the Continental divide," and says: "Wyoming offers today the greatest opportunities for active development of undeveloped natural resources of any of the great western states. Its resources are many and diversified and no man can say what is the future of this empire of possibilities. There are enormous areas as yet untouched, and the advent of actual settlers is all that is necessary to place these dormant resources prominently before the commercial world. Railroads are being built to the hitherto inaccessible points of the state, others are being projected and opportunity stands awaiting the right man. We need more capital invested on a business basis and more men of brains, push and honest purpose. To such fortune stands on the Continental divide with winning smile and outstretched arms; to such Wyoming extends a hearty greeting and a cooperative hand."

Wyoming has a present population of 145,965, according to the new census. Her cities, while not large, are progressive. Cheyenne, the capital, takes the lead. Other places worthy of note are Laramie, Rock Springs, Evanston, Sheridan and Green River. Owing to the rapid advancement of Cheyenne after the settlement in 1867 it gained the title of "The Magic City," and has always been noted for the wealth and enterprise of its citizens. Among its institutions is Elks' home, costing \$30,000. Andrew Carnegie gave \$50,000 toward the construction of its public library. The city has delightful drives.

Mr. Tyler had notable success in handling the "Alias Jimmy Valentine" and "Pomander Walk" "all-kid" performances at the New York opening of Charles Klein's latest play, "The Outsiders," which was to have taken place during holidays, has been postponed until spring, in order that Mr. Klein may rewrite the last two acts of the play. "The Garden of Allah" is such a success at the Century theater, New York, that it will play there all the season. When it is produced in London Lewis Waller will act his present part in the New York production.

### HERE AND THERE

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### LECTURER TO SPEAK ON FRANCE

A lecture in French will be given on "The France of Today" at Emerson hall, Harvard University, Friday evening by Gustave Lanson, professor of French literature at the University of Paris. The lecture will be free to the public.

### OHIO POSTAL BANK LEADS

CINCINNATI—The Cincinnati Postal Savings Bank is now leading all Ohio cities. In the two months of its existence, 2350 depositors had placed \$124,829 in the government's care.

The object of the organization is to conserve the interests of the children of the state, not by abolishing their employment but by throwing around it the proper safeguards. Its platform asserts

## BETTER MUNICIPAL FINANCES URGED AT RICHMOND MEETING

(Continued from page one)

to women teachers, are higher, and that its school methods are at all times kept in unison and harmony with the best and best in modern education.

The Yellowstone National park lies in the northeast corner of Wyoming. It is 62 miles long by 54 miles wide. The park was discovered by John Colter in 1807, but its disclosure to the world was the work of three exploring parties in 1869, '70 and '71. It was reserved as a national park by act of Congress in 1872 and its government and control are under the special authority of the federal government. Its wonders are of great variety, beauty and grandeur, including rocks, rivers and springs, mountains and canyons, with colors and tints that baffle the artist's brush. The eye is never weary, for the scene is ever shifting, ever becoming more and more grand, imposing and impressive.

### Resources Undeveloped

A pamphlet issued by the Wyoming

board of immigration terms the state

## ART EXHIBIT SHOWS MR. VINTON'S GENIUS AS AN IMPRESSIONIST

The memorial exhibition of the work of Frederic P. Vinton drew a brilliant assemblage to the Museum of Fine Arts Tuesday afternoon. Appreciation was expressed on all sides as to the satisfactory hanging of the pictures and the impressive setting in the newly screened renaissance court with its fine light and high walls.

The large portraits are hung "on the line" around the gallery with the smaller landscapes and genre subjects grouped between, giving variety, and lending color to the otherwise somber men's portraits. The scarlet hood on the gown of Carroll D. Wright brings in a strong bit of color, echoed in the curtain of McKinley's portrait and in the blue lining of the cloak on Mrs. Vinton's portrait, with the roses on the table beside her.

William Dudley Fouke of Richmond, Ind., president; Jane Addams of Chicago, D. W. English of Pittsburgh, William Kent of Kentfield, Cal., C. G. Kidder of New York, Charles Richardson of Philadelphia, vice-presidents; George Burnham, Jr., of Philadelphia, treasurer; Clinton R. Woodruff of Philadelphia, secretary.

At the round-table luncheon session Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., a resident of Newport, R. I., discussed the "Newport plan" of city government of which he was author.

After the lunch, Richard Henry Dana of Cambridge, Mass., chairman of the council of the National Civil Service Reform League, spoke on municipal civil service.

This afternoon addresses will be made by Selskar M. Gunn, assistant professor of sanitary biology and public health of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; John Stewart Bryan, editor of the Richmond News Leader; William E. Rappard, Harvard University, "The Swiss Electoral System;" Reginald Mott Hull, Cambridge, Mass., "Preferential Voting," and Thomas H. Mawson, Liverpool, England, "Civic Surveys."

Following the afternoon session to day Gov. and Mrs. William Hodges Mann will give a reception to the delegates at the executive mansion.

## RAILROADS PETITION BOARD TO AUTHORIZE ISSUE OF SECURITIES

Authority to issue 2395 shares of preferred stock of the Boston Railroad Holding Company to provide funds for the retirement of 2373 shares of common stock of the Boston & Maine railroad was asked today by Thomas W. Streeter, counsel for the Holding Company, at a hearing before the state board of commissioners. Mr. Streeter said the company had paid \$239,517.38 for the common stock and George B. Philpen, treasurer of the company, was present to affirm the transaction, but the board requested that a written affidavit showing the purchase, be filed. There was no opposition to the petition.

Walter R. Dame appeared for the Concord, Maynard, Hudson Street Railway Company on a petition of that company asking authority to issue bonds for \$35,000. He said \$30,000 of this amount was for the retirement of that

of outstanding bonds of the Lowell, Aetion & Maynard Street Railway Company, recently consolidated with the petitioning company. There was no opposition.

The Berkshire Street Railway Company was represented by H. W. Ely on

petitions for relocations in highway and on private land in Lee, and in Elm street in Pittsfield. There was no opposition.

The board declared its intention of investigating and checking up the plans submitted.

All of these petitions were taken under advisement by the board.

The mayor of Beverly called at the office of the commission this morning to enter a petition protesting against the service of the Bay State Street Rail-

way Company.

WASHINGTON—Following a visit to

Richmond, the Massachusetts delegation which attended the unveiling of the monument to the Bay State soldiers, today arrived in this city where points of interest will be visited before the party leaves for Gettysburg, on its way to Valley Forge, Pa., to participate in the

unveiling of a monument there Saturday.

The hearing of most cases is expected

to result in the court eventually catching up with its business, so that cases will be heard comparatively soon after being docketed, instead of waiting from two to three years.

## J. G. RAY TALKS ON PROTECTION

Mrs. Isabella A. Potter presided at a meeting of the Boston Business League held Tuesday afternoon in the New England Women's Club rooms, 585 Boylston street. Joseph G. Ray of Franklin spoke on the protection of industries by the government.

After the address Mrs. Elizabeth Merritt Goss spoke in memory of the late Mrs. Margaret Richards, a member of the club.

Luncheon at 1 o'clock was followed by a business meeting at which several vice-presidents who were nominated at the last meeting were elected. John H. Corcoran of Cambridge, the newly elected president of the board, occupied the chair.

## L. P. Hollander & Co.

### A Notable Sale of Furs and Fur Garments

The Following Item Will Forcibly Illustrate the Splendid Values Presented in the Offering

Twelve former \$125 to \$175 \$75  
FINEST QUALITY Black Pony Coats at

Former \$95 Marmot Coats \$75  
Former \$125 Raccoon Coats \$100  
Baltic Seal Coats. Special at.....\$75 Upwards  
Hudson Seal Coats. Special at.....\$145 Upwards

SIX FINEST CARACUL and HUDSON SEAL COATS. Used for Models, and formerly priced at \$750 to \$900 to be sold at

NATURAL RACCOON SETS, Muff and Scarf.....\$35 upwards  
SKUNK DYED RACCOON SCARFS.....\$25 upwards

MUFFS TO MATCH.....\$30 upwards

HUDSON SEAL SCARFS.....\$25 upwards

BLACK FOX SCARFS.....\$35 upwards

BLACK FOX MUFFS TO MATCH.....\$40 upwards

MOLE SCARFS.....\$25 upwards

MUFFS TO MATCH.....\$40 upwards

Pointed Fox, Cross Fox and Fisher Sets Specially Priced

## TOYS

### An Interesting Display

The advance made by foreign toy makers is shown in these complete stocks. Particularly attractive is the variety of unusual and ingenious toys that have no duplicates. Early selection is advised as the collection is now at its best.

Reasonable prices in every case with a great assortment ranging in price from.....25c to \$5

## Millinery

### French Models Just Received

A number of the very latest French Model Hats—fresh from the best Paris makers—are now on exhibition. Both fur-trimmed and plain.

## GERMAN MINISTRY FINDS PARLIAMENT HAS TREATY POWER

(By the United Press)

BERLIN—In a statement by the vice-chancellor, Herr Delbrück, to the committee of the Reichstag, to which the Franco-German treaty had been referred, he said that the government had found it to be just that Parliament should be consulted in a treaty involving the acquisition or cession of colonial territory.

Therefore it accepted the proposed statute requiring the assent of the Reichstag and the Bundesrat to any change in the boundary of a colony, but pointed out that the Moroccan-Kongo treaty was excluded under the existing law.

The first tangible result of the Franco-German agreement appeared when a contract was signed by which the French and German mining syndicates in Morocco were fused on a basis of equality. The mining rights in Morocco have been one of the chief causes of friction between the two countries.

### ADDRESS ON MOTOR JOURNEY

F. O. Winslow will deliver an illustrated lecture on "A Motor Trip Through Europe" before the members of the New Hampshire Daughters on Saturday afternoon in the Hotel Vendome.

Personal Christmas Cards for social, professional or business use. Engraved, die stamped, lithographed and printed. Exclusive importations and productions. Christmas Cards ready-to-use and packed for class use at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. Half wholesale price. A. D. MAC-LACHLAN, 502 Boylston St., Boston.

Guaranteed for One Year  
\$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00  
At all reputable dealers, or mailed upon receipt of price.

JOHN T. MANNING Umbrella Manufacturer 43 WINTER STREET, BOSTON, MASS. Write today for booklet.

Indispensable when traveling—looks like any non-folding umbrella—never trouble to use and always ready when needed.

The most convenient, useful and economical umbrellas made.

Guaranteed for One Year  
\$3.50, \$4.00 and \$

# Urge Subsidies for U. S. Ships Using the Panama Canal

Mr. Stimson Believed to Be Speaking for Administration Before Trans-Mississippi Congress

## CALLED PEACE ALLY

Champ Clark Tells Delegates Eastern History Writers Neglect West and Mr. Aldrich Explains Plan

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—It was the general opinion expressed today by delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, who heard Secretary Stimson in a speech at the Commercial Club dinner last night advocate subsidies to American shipping using the Panama canal and for its administration as a military adjunct, that he spoke with the knowledge and authority of the administration in Washington.

Mr. Stimson also said, the canal would be a strong factor for the preservation of international peace.

"The \$375,000,000, which we are spending on it not only develops enormous possibilities of peaceful trade, but at the same time is virtually equivalent for defensive purposes to the expenditure of a nearly equal amount in the navy. To have it blocked at a critical moment in our national life either by accident or design, by inefficiency or malice, might be quite as disastrous as having 20 of our battleships sunk at sea. The temptation which that mere fact imposes upon any nation with whom the United States may be at war must never be forgotten or lost sight of."

"Correspondingly, its military effectiveness will make it a powerful ally in assuring a maintenance of peace."

Champ Clark eulogized Thomas Hart Benton, whom he styled "The great Missourian." The dinner commemorated the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of the John Jay Treaty.

Speaker Clark said it was "unfortunate that the down-easters write nearly all our so-called histories and biographies. Of all the statesmen and warriors given to the Union by the South and West, only one gets anything like a fair deal from the New England historians and biographers. That's Henry Clay, because he was said to be the father of the 'American system,' palpable mistakes, as high protective tariff was old even in medieval times."

"Strange to say, two of the most unpopular and unlovable presidents this country ever had—John Quincy Adams and John Tyler—stand out conspicuously in history as the only two senators of the United States who, when instructed to vote in a way which they could not conscientiously do, resigned and retired to the shades of private life."

"To Benton more than any other man, do we owe the fact that our northwestern line is on parallel 49 instead of at the mouth of the Columbia river. To him more than to any other man is due our homestead system."

"To Benton and Dr. Lewis F. Linn jointly we owe gratitude for adding the Platine purchase to Missouri 15 years after Missouri was admitted as a state. There should be a towering joint monument erected to those two senators in the Platine purchase, and to erect it by popular subscription should be a labor of love."

Currency reform and the proposed change in the banking system of the country as outlined by the national monetary commission formed the theme under consideration by the delegates in the afternoon. Nelson W. Aldrich, chairman of the commission, explained the plan and asserted that people of this region would derive great benefits from the proposed change in banking conditions.

Mr. Aldrich said that no sensible plan for the reorganization of the country's banking system could be controlled by politics. "Neither can it be dominated by Wall street or any clique in New York or elsewhere," he added.

## Mr. Stimson's Speech

In beginning his talk Secretary Stimson congratulated Kansas City on the interest it is taking in developing navigation on the Missouri river so that it may share in the gulf trade at the opening of the Panama canal. Continuing he said:

"What I wish to say to you tonight concerns some of the present problems which arise out of the construction of that canal. We are a little in danger of finding ourselves in a singular position. We are engaged in completing the greatest engineering work of the ages. Our national pride is keenly centered around it. We love to dwell on the spectacular triumphs which have already been achieved—the splendid harmony with which American energy and American inventive skill are uniting in removing mountains, changing the courses of rivers, and creating a huge waterway. We dwell on the immense vista of economic changes in the world's trade which will be created by the opening of this new transisthmian route."

And yet at the same time we are in danger through our own neglect of finding ourselves with the canal all ready on our hands and no provision made for its operation. Part of this is due to the fact that our army engineers, always efficient and never loquacious or self-advertising, are rushing through this great work in far less than the schedule time. When the next rainy season commences with May the water will begin

to rise in the great ditch until at the close of that season it is expected that it will reach at least the 45-foot level. That means water enough to float small boats throughout its length. And unless unforeseen catastrophes occur the canal will be fully ready for ocean traffic more than a year before the time set for its formal opening.

The engineers and the workmen will have done their part; let us see what remains for you and me.

In the first place, we must create a permanent organization to operate the canal and must train the force of men necessary for this operation. By the act of Congress of June 28, 1902, known as the Spooner act, the President of the United States was directed to cause the canal to be excavated, constructed, and completed, and was authorized for that purpose to employ such persons as he deemed necessary and fix their compensation. As soon as the canal is completed his authority and every one of his subordinates will cease.

Even now as the work is nearing completion the time is at hand where the skillful force of trained men who have been engaged in its construction must be gradually disbanded and sent back to the states. This work of disintegration must commence within a few months; and unless Congress gives authority to gradually blend the constructing force, or so much of it as is needed, into a trained force for permanent operation, we shall be reduced to the expensive and somewhat ridiculous proceeding of shipping our 500 skilled American operatives back to the states, only to begin immediately afterwards the painful process of collecting and breaking in a new operating force.

There then comes up the question of what kind of legal organization or government we are to create in order to train this force and thereafter for all time operate the canal and exercise our control over the surrounding zone. In deciding this question much depends on keeping the fundamental facts clearly before us and not being led away by loose generalization or false analogies.

There are none of the fine grasslands which can be found in other portions of the republic. It is preposterous to think of it ever forming a basis for an American farming settlement. Its only present population, outside of the construction force, consists of a few negro settlers, formerly workmen on the canal, who have jumped their job and prefer to live on poorly cultivated banana trees.

## Governing the Zone

This characteristic of the zone, this utter absence of all possibility for a future independent population, is most unfortunate. It gives us a chance to frame an organization adapted directly to our main purpose and uncomplicated with other problems of government. The problem reduces itself to the management of a great public work, and not the government of a local republic. The question is that of opening and shutting the lock gates and of protecting them in time of trouble; it is not a question of educating or of uplifting a dependent people.

The men who are to do this work are not to be the representatives of a local democracy on the Canal Zone, but rather the trusted agents of the 90,000,000 of American people whose national welfare is tied up in the canal and its safety.

The President should be authorized and directed to operate the canal through such forms of administrative government as he may devise. This is a policy appropriate to meet the military and naval problems which underlie the situation, because the President is the constitutional commander in chief of the army and navy. It furnishes the most efficient method of government, and we need efficiency in dealing with a subject so vitally important at all times to our nation as the smooth working of this canal. Thirdly, it is a method flexible enough to meet the new and uncertain problems which are bound to arise.

The second problem which lies before us is to provide the machinery which will determine and fix the proper tolls to be charged to the vessels using the canal. The solution of this commercial problem is even more pressing than that of organizing the canal government. The canal is built to secure trade. The great benefits which we anticipate from it will only come from its adoption as a route of trade. But modern trade does not change its routes instantaneously.

The Panama canal will have at least three great competitors—the Suez canal, the Tehuantepec route of Mexico and our own continental railroads. The amount of commerce which will use it will depend to a large extent upon the comparative cost of transportation over these different routes. It is said that \$1 per ton of freight per 1000 miles represents the coal consumption of the slow-going freight steamer.

In other words, every dollar per ton which we charge as tolls for the canal will neutralize 1000 miles of the advantage in distance which the Panama route may have over any competitor. Under these conditions the amount of commerce which will use it is largely a question of tolls. And in order to make their plans, to build their steamers, to make their contracts and assume all the other long-time obligations which enter into modern trade, shipowners must know about two years beforehand what the rate of toll through the canal will be.

## Right to Fix Tolls

I am inclined to believe that the most effective solution of the problem will be to extend over this new transisthmian route the power of the interstate commerce commission, including its regulatory power over rates. Such a method would permit the development of this new form of interstate commerce along the same historical lines as those which we have followed successfully in our interstate commerce development hitherto.

Lansdowne revealed the frankness of our negotiations on that subject with Great Britain and showed how clearly Great Britain had recognized our right to fortify the canal. The United States will deal with its sister nations in perfect frankness and in absolute fulfillment of its treaty pledges. There will be no violation of our treaties; neither will there be any evasion of them. When the facts as to this question are examined, they are in my opinion so clear as to leave no doubt or question as to the right of the United States, both legal and moral, in this respect. The clause of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which governs the question is a declaration by the United States which expressly adopts the rules governing the Suez canal. It provides:

"The United States adopts as the basis of the neutralization of such canal, the following rules, substantially as embodied in the Convention of Constantinople, signed the 28th October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez canal; that is to say:

"1. The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of equal equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable."

Now, in the case of the Suez canal, it has never been considered a violation of this rule of neutralization for a nation to pay the tolls upon the vessels flying its flag. This is done directly by the governments of Russia and Austria-Hungary, which have made appropriations for the express purpose of paying the tolls of vessels of their merchant marine. Furthermore, substantially every other European government appropriates from its treasury and pays to vessels using the Suez canal in the form of subsidies, sums of money fully or partly equivalent to the tolls of the canal.

In the case of Germany, France, Japan, Italy and Spain, the amount thus appropriated is regularly more than sufficient to pay the tolls. In the case of Great Britain the subsidies paid to the Peninsula & Oriental Company—the principal line which uses the canal—amount to nearly six sevenths of the tolls. These subsidies were not all limited to mail steamers; many of them were paid likewise on freight steamers.

It is perfectly clear, therefore, that when the Panama canal is opened, the English vessels which use it, the German vessels which use it, the vessels of practically all of our competitors which use it, will be in receipt from their respective governments of sums of money, either given them directly for the purpose of paying their tolls or perfectly applicable in their discretion to such use. It will be impossible for the United States to prevent this; for under the Suez rules which we have thus adopted for Panama, such payment does not amount to a discrimination or a violation of the terms of entire equality for which those rules provide.

The men who are to do this work are not to be the representatives of a local democracy on the Canal Zone, but rather the trusted agents of the 90,000,000 of American people whose national welfare is tied up in the canal and its safety. The President should be authorized and directed to operate the canal through such forms of administrative government as he may devise. This is a policy appropriate to meet the military and naval problems which underlie the situation, because the President is the constitutional commander in chief of the army and navy. It furnishes the most efficient method of government, and we need efficiency in dealing with a subject so vitally important at all times to our nation as the smooth working of this canal. Thirdly, it is a method flexible enough to meet the new and uncertain problems which are bound to arise.

Has the United States, in her covenant to insure the neutrality of the canal on terms of entire equality so shackled her own powers that she cannot resort to the universally established methods which her competitors will use in respect to their vessels passing through the canal? Does equality to all other nations mean inequality to the merchant marine of between six and seven million dollars a year?

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## Saves a Solution

I am inclined to believe that the most effective solution of the problem will be to extend over this new transisthmian route the power of the interstate commerce commission, including its regulatory power over rates. Such a method would permit the development of this new form of interstate commerce along the same historical lines as those which we have followed successfully in our interstate commerce development hitherto.

I personally believe it would be more effective in keeping down water rates than a negative prohibition against railroad ownership or control, although the negative prohibition is strongly urged by many persons thoroughly familiar with the situation. Both methods could be tried at the same time if desired.

## MANY CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE FILE THEIR ACCOUNTS

These additional returns of election expenses have been filed with the Secretary of State:

François A. Campbell, Boston, clerk of the superior court for civil business, \$375.

John V. Beal, Randolph, Republican candidate for representative, \$123.12.

William H. Wheeler, Hubbardston,

George A. Schafele, Ipswich, Democratic candidate for senator, \$387.06.

William Berwin, Boston, Republican candidate for representative, \$214.85.

Frank N. Rand, Haworth, Prohibition candidate for Governor, \$150.

Charles E. Mills, Fall River, Republican candidate for register of probate, \$305.85.

Benjamin F. Sullivan, Boston, Democratic candidate for representative, \$128.

Adolphus M. Burroughs, Boston, Democratic candidate for representative, \$125.

Edward J. Grainger, Boston, Democratic candidate for senator, \$350!

Joseph P. Lomasney, Boston, Democratic candidate for senator, \$125.

John J. Manning, Boston, clerk of the superior court for criminal business, \$175.00.

Henry F. Burt, Taunton, Democratic candidate for county commissioner, \$125.85.

Moody Kimball, Newburyport, Republican candidate for county commissioner, \$315.50.

Michael H. Cotter, Lynn, Democratic candidate for representative, \$104.40.

Philip A. Kiely, Lynn, Democratic candidate for senator, \$225.05.

Freeman O. Emerson, Boston, Republican candidate for senator, \$106.50.

Frank P. Bennett, Jr., Saugus, Republican candidate for senator, \$307.50.

John H. Hunt, Worcester, Democratic candidate for senator, \$125.

George L. Barnes, Weymouth, Republican candidate for senator, \$380.55.

August H. Goetting, Springfield, Republican candidate for councillor, \$220.50.

James F. McDevitt, Chelsea, Republican candidate for representative, \$138.

John P. Mulholland, Lawrence, Democratic candidate for register of deeds, \$305.67.

Herbert E. Fletcher, Westford, Republican candidate for councillor, \$262.80.

Henry C. Mulligan, Natick, Republican candidate for senator, \$114.05.

Charles V. Blanchard, Somerville, Republican candidate for senator, \$100.

## PACT NEED NOT BE SUBMITTED

### BREWSTER'S LIBRARY BEST IN COLONY

*Collection of Four Hundred Volumes, Showing His Literary Desires and Calder, Described in Tenth Paper on Early American Literature*

DEC. 1, 1607, William Brewster, a gentleman. Information is given that he is a Brownist and disbeliever in matters of religion."

This paragraph formed part of the record of the ecclesiastical court of York, upon the date given; and, some months later, it is recorded that upon Brewster and two others a "fine or amercement of £20 apiece" was imposed, for not obeying a lawful summons to appear before the court. It is in this wise that William Brewster is introduced into the annals of the Separatists. He was born, probably in 1586, in the manor house at Scrooby which he afterward opened to the Separatist worship.

## Important Work Abroad

After leaving Cambridge University, the young Brewster became secretary to Sir William Davison, a great and very popular statesman, and accompanied him to Holland upon a diplomatic mission. When Flushing was surrendered for English occupancy, as surely for recent treaty obligations, the keys, given to Davison by the Dutch magistrates, were transferred for safe keeping to Brewster, who slept with them under his pillow. Upon the arrival of Sir Philip Sidney to take command in the Queen's name, it was Brewster's lot to present them, in due form, to Sidney.

At no other point does one more regret that Brewster's beautiful modesty prevented him from ever relating the events of his diplomatic experiences.

To have touched hands with the hero of Zutphen, the knight of pure fame, and to leave us no words about it! And it is very likely that Brewster saw Shakespeare too, for he was still at court when Shakespeare came up from Stratford. Neither did Brewster, so far as we know, write any account of his travels in Holland, but the spectacle of the brave Dutch people struggling for liberty and free religion must have impressed deeply a heart such as his, and doubtless the seeds of the young courtier's future as separatist elder were then sown.

When Davison fell from favor, and Brewster's post was gone, he seems to have been ready to give up court life, for he went immediately to his home at Scrooby, succeeding his father as post, an important office under the government, having less to do with the transmission of mails than with the "posting" of travelers, that is, of furnishing them with horses and a guide, a service the government then monopolized.

There is a touching tradition of the meeke life he led there for a time, busy himself with works of charity and peace-making, humbly saying services in the church, and bearing himself in all things as one who had indeed flung away ambition. That was in 1530, and the manor seat was even then ancient.

In 1600 the archbishop was Sandys, whose son, Sir Edwin, was director of the Plymouth Company, had much to do, and always honorably, with both the Jamestown and Plymouth settlements.

# ON CENTENARY OF JOHN BRIGHT

*English Statesman's Distinguished Services in Interests of Liberty, Equality and Peace Covered Large Part of Nineteenth Century*

(Special to the Monitor)

THE hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Bright falls on Nov. 16, and few statesmen in the annals of Great Britain have exercised a greater or more beneficial influence. The Bright family originally were settled in Wiltshire, and early in the eighteenth century an Abraham Bright migrated with his family to Coventry in Warwickshire, and a great grandson of Jacob, the father of John Bright, settled in Rochdale, where he engaged in the trade of cotton spinning and where John was born. The Brights were members of the society of Friends, and Liberals in politics.

In 1822 John Bright was sent to the Friends' school at Ackworth in Pontefract. After staying there a year he was removed to a school at Newton, six miles from Clitheroe, and after being there a year and a half, in 1827, at 15 years of age, he left school, and began to help in his father's warehouse in Rochdale. His first interest in practical politics began three years later during an exciting lecture at Preston, where Orator Hunt, as he was styled, defeated Mr. Stanley. In the year 1831, the great reform agitation was at its height; throughout Lancashire the keenest interest was manifested in that struggle and no doubt it made a deep impression on the youthful Bright. It is interesting to note that when a debating society was formed in Rochdale, Bright took a leading part in its formation, and became one of its most active members. In 1833 he went abroad for a short time, traveling through Belgium, and down the Rhine, while three years later he was away from England for eight months visiting places in France, Italy, and Greece.

## Work Against Corn Law

About this time John Bright made the acquaintance of Richard Cobden. An education meeting was held in Rochdale and Bright went to Manchester to ask Cobden if he would come and speak at the meeting. Cobden consented and after the meeting spent the night at the house of Jacob Bright. That marked the commencement of a friendship, which grew in intimacy and lasted during a period of 25 years. At the age of 28 John Bright married Elizabeth Prestman and after his marriage went to live at One Ash, Rochdale, a residence he had just built, and it was here that Cobden advised him to join him in his work, saying, "Come with me and we will never rest until the corn law is repealed." Political history during the next five years bears testimony to the whole-hearted response that Bright made to this appeal. Since the year 1838, when his name was included in the provisional committee of the Anti-Corn Law League, he had taken a part in the agitation for the repeal of the corn laws. In 1842, by the power of his speeches and his ceaseless activity, he came into special prominence, and his name was linked with the other leaders in the movement.

With Cobden he made a successful tour through the Midlands for the purpose of raising money for the league. He took part in the large meetings held in the Corn Exchange in Manchester, and in the Free Trade hall opened in January, 1843. He formed one of a deputation to visit agricultural districts in the north of England, and in East Lothian for the purpose of acquiring reliable information on the position of agriculture and with regard to the views of farmers. Subsequently, in company with Cobden, he went to the south of England and addressed meetings in many of the large towns. In April, 1843, the sitting member for the city of Durham having resigned his seat in Parliament, Bright contested the vacancy thus created. He was beaten, but his opponent being unseated, a fresh election took place in July. Bright was returned and took his place in the House of Commons the same month.

In August he made his maiden speech in favor of a motion to remove or reduce duties which pressed upon the raw material of manufacture, and on articles of interchange with foreign nations, as well as on the means of subsistence of the people. Twice during the session of 1844 the question of the corn law was raised in the House of Commons. Bright took a prominent part in these debates, and he also spoke at many of the meetings held throughout the country. The agitation was continued throughout 1845. In the early autumn of that year the Irish potato crop failed. This circumstance combined with the agitation of the league forced the government in the following year to remove the impediments to imports. Parliament met in January, 1846, and Bright, speaking on Sir Robert Peel's resolutions to repeal the corn laws, made a most eloquent and moving speech. The bill for repeal became law in June. The work of the Anti-Corn Law League having been accomplished, it was dissolved at a meeting in the Manchester town hall. The resolution finally dissolving the league was moved by Cobden and seconded by Bright. To mark the valuable services that Bright had rendered to the league a subscription was set on foot, and he was presented with a library of 1200 volumes, together with a handsome oak bookcase, which were purchased with the £5000 subscribed. In the autumn the Manchester Reform Association induced Bright to consent to become a candidate for the suffrages of the electors of Manchester, and at the election in 1847 no other candidate coming forward, he was elected without a contest.

## Part Regarding Ireland

When the new Parliament assembled Ireland was the one topic of discussion. The failure of the potato crop had caused much suffering and lawlessness had largely increased. Bright spoke and

voted for the coercion bill introduced by Sir George Grey, but he blamed the government for not having shown the courage that was necessary to deal effectively with the difficulties of Ireland. During the following years Bright constantly spoke on Irish questions in the House of Commons, and strongly advocated an extension of the Parliamentary franchise, perfect religious equality and disestablishment. On the question of factory legislation he was opposed to compulsory limitation of the hours of labor in factories, believing that alteration of the hours of labor ought to be left for settlement as between employers and employees. He was in favor of the abolition of both flogging in the army and capital punishment. Bright retained his seat for Manchester at the general election in 1852.

In 1854 war broke out with Russia. Bright had always been strong advocate for peace, and when the war fever was at its height, he denounced the policy of the government, both in the House of Commons and on public platforms in the country. This course made him very unpopular with a large section of his fellow countrymen, and he was burned in effigy in Manchester. Throughout the Crimean war Bright's courage and honesty of purpose excited the admiration not only of his friends, but also of his political opponents; while his speeches in Parliament confirmed the reputation that he had already established as one of the leading orators of the day.

Bright went abroad in 1856, and while away from home in the following year, owing to the defeat of Lord Palmerston's government in connection with the quarrel with China, a general election took place. The result of the poll at Manchester showed that Bright and his colleagues in the representation had been defeated by the Palmerstonian Liberals. The news of his defeat reached Bright at Florence and his absence from the House of Commons was of brief duration. Birmingham invited him to come forward as candidate for the city; he was duly elected in August, 1857, and from that time until the year 1889 Bright remained a representative of the great city of the midlands. Some of Bright's most eloquent and powerful speeches were delivered during the next few years, notably those relating to Indian affairs. His sympathies were very wide, and many of his views upon India have been proved to be sound.

## Interest in American Affairs

During the moment of America's greatest peril, at the time of the civil war, Bright was a stanch champion of the cause of the North. On June 30, 1863, a member of the House of Commons brought forward a motion for the recognition of the southern Confederacy. Bright in opposing the motion made one of his most eloquent and powerful speeches. He declared that the party which had elected Mr. Lincoln to office was a moral and peaceable party, while the honorable gentleman (moved) would throw the weight of England into the scale in favor of the cause of slavery. Bright concluded as follows:

"We know the cause of this revolt, its purposes, and it aims. Those who made it have not left us in darkness respecting their intentions, but what they are to accomplish is still hidden from our sight, and I will abstain now as I have always abstained with regard to it, from predicting what is to come. I know what I hope for, and what I shall rejoice in, but I know nothing of future facts that will enable me to express a confident opinion. Whether it will give freedom to the race which white men have trampled in the dust, and whether the issue will purify a nation steeped in crime against that race is known only to the Supreme. In His hands are alike the breath of man, and the life of the states. I am willing to commit to Him the issue of this dread contest; but I implore Him, and I beseech this House, that my country may lift not hand nor voice in aid of the most stupendous act of guilt that history has recorded in the annals of mankind."

Bright severely blamed the government for allowing the Alabama to escape. It was notorious that this vessel was fitting out for the service of the Confederates. He declared that our neutrality was a cold and unfriendly neutrality, otherwise the sailing of such vessels would be prevented. When the civil war in America was over, the well-known anti-slavery advocate, William Lloyd Garrison, was entertained at a public breakfast in London. Bright was in the chair, and spoke in glowing terms of the band of anti-slavery advocates in the United States. An interesting reminiscence relating to Bright, and the United States, was the bequest to him of a staff used by President Lincoln, by the Rev. Dr. J. Smith of Springfield, Ill. The following is an extract from Mr. Smith's will: "I give, devise and bequeath unto John Bright, Esq., member of the British House of Commons, and to his heirs the gold mounted staff or cane which belonged to President Lincoln of the United States, and presented to me by his widow and family as a mark of the President's respect, which staff is to be kept as an heirloom in the family of the said John Bright as a token of esteem which the late President felt for him because of his unwearied zeal and defense of the United States in suppressing the civil rebellion of the southern states."

**Electoral Reform Work**

In 1865 Richard Cobden passed away, and Bright lost his most intimate friend and political colleague. During 1866-67 Bright threw himself into the struggle for electoral reform; he addressed large meetings in the midlands, in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Scotland and Ireland. Prob-

**MISSION WORKERS MEET TODAY**

The monthly meeting of the Massachusetts branch of the woman's auxiliary to the Board of Missions will be held this afternoon in the chapel of St. Paul's church, Tremont.

vably this was the most arduous campaign in which he ever engaged. The reform bill introduced by Disraeli passed into law in August, 1867. The following year Liberals were returned to power. When Gladstone formed his cabinet he prevailed upon Bright to accept office as president of the Board of Trade, but in 1870, for private reasons, Bright resigned. When the cabinet was reconstructed in 1873 Bright was offered, and accepted, the office of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, a post he held until the government went out of office the following year. After the election of 1880 Gladstone was returned to power, and Bright again accepted office as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He spoke in the House of Commons in favor of the Irish land bill, which became law in 1881, but from that time, except on special occasions his appearances in the House of Commons, and upon public platforms, were infrequent. In 1882, being opposed to the government's policy in Egypt, he retired from the ministry.

The question of home rule for Ireland now became the great political topic of the day, and Bright felt impelled to separate from his old leader, Gladstone. In 1886 the home rule bill failed to pass the House of Commons, and when an appeal to the country followed, Bright, addressing his old constituents at Birmingham, said: "The experience of the past three months does not increase my confidence in the wisdom of the administration, or of their policy with respect to the future government of Ireland. We have before us a principle which is not explained by its authors, or its supporters. I firmly disapprove of the existence of two legislative assemblies in the United Kingdom, believing that no Irish Parliament can be as powerful and as just in Ireland as the United Parliament sitting in Westminster. My six years' experience of the Irish party, of their language in the House of Commons, and of their deeds in Ireland, makes it impossible for me to consent to hand over to them the property and the rights of 4,000,000 of the Queen's subjects, our countrymen in Ireland. At least 2,000,000 of them are as loyal as the population of your town, and I will be no party to a measure which will thrust them from the generosity and justice of the united and imperial Parliament."

Bright received the degree of honorary D.C.L. at the commemoration at Oxford in July, 1886. One of Bright's last pronouncements on great public questions was a letter he wrote to a meeting held at the American exhibition buildings, Kensington, in 1887, to consider the question of international arbitration. The following is an extract:

## Advocated Arbitration

"The treaty which it is intended to promote between the two nations, is one in which the whole civilized world is deeply interested; and I hope it may receive favorable consideration from the American government and from our own. If accepted, and completed it will prove a great step in advance in the direction of a general disarmament and will do much to relieve mankind from the sore burden of the great armies and navies which, as they now exist, are a discredit and constant danger to all the professing Christian nations of the globe."

In 1889 Bright passed away at his home in Rochdale. During some 50 years of strenuous manhood Bright rendered invaluable service to the progress of the British nation, and the national appreciation was well expressed by Gladstone in Parliament. The following is an extract from his speech on that occasion:

"We feel that Mr. Bright is entitled to higher eulogy than any that could be due to intellect, or than any that could be due to success. Of mere success he was indeed a conspicuous example, in intellect he might lay claim, to a most distinguished place, but the character of the man lay deeper than his intellect, deeper than his eloquence, deeper than anything that could be described as seen from the surface; and the supreme eulogy which is his due is, I apprehend, that he lifted political life to a higher elevation and to a loftier standard and that he has thereby bequeathed to his country the character of a statesman which can be made the subject not only of admiration and of gratitude, but of even what I do not exaggerate in calling—as it has been well called already by one of his admiring eulogists—reverent contemplation."

Opinions held by Bright upon great questions during the Victorian era have been in most cases, completely justified. He was indeed a true seer in British politics; sagacious and incorruptible. No more eloquent voice than his has ever been raised in the cause of peace, and his memory will ever be revered for the magnificent service he rendered to the standard of British public life.

## MANY TO ATTEND HATFIELD DINNER

A dinner to Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, will be given by Councilor Walter S. Glidden of Somerville at the Algonquin Club this evening.

It is said that Mr. Glidden wishes to put an end to the talk of "reorganization," or even of any lack of harmony in the state committee and also to put a quietus on the proposal of his own name as a successor to Mr. Hatfield. All the candidates on the state ticket have been invited.

## MISSION WORKERS MEET TODAY

The monthly meeting of the Massachusetts branch of the woman's auxiliary to the Board of Missions will be held this afternoon in the chapel of St. Paul's church, Tremont.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

### UPS AND DOWNS

The woodman a strong man must be, None can deny it's so, For soon as he chops down a tree He chops it up, you know.

IT IS reported that a young miss of Boston, who was just beginning to awaken to the vast scope of knowledge which the wise men and women about her had accumulated, was once led to exclaim: "I think it is truly wonderful, is the advance in knowledge that has been made by the astronomers! They have not only determined the distance to the stars, their size and weight, and the speed with which they go flying about their orbits, but in a great many instances they have learned their names, as well!" It scarcely required the last-mentioned achievement to make the work of the star-gazers stand out among the finest fruits of scientific study and investigation. "Burns' plea—

"O wad some power the giftie gie us To see oursels as others sees us,"

has been granted in a rather reverse manner to the astronomers. That is, they have learned to know what our globe looks like and how it behaves itself by a study of other celestial bodies that are floating through space as is this globe on which we dwell. We have learned that in many respects we must be similar to the other members of the family of worlds shining about us.

From this thought is born the broadest fraternal feeling. It is reassuring to be told that our planet is not a lonely, isolated creation, flashing through a fellowless firmament, but that there are multitudes of worlds quite similar to it; some larger, some smaller. However, there is the feeling that the planets that constitute our own immediate neighborhood group should all strive to be on friendly terms, for the reason that it is so far to the next starry community that we can hardly hope to maintain very intimate relationships with its component parts.

The relative distances between the members of our own group and the space which lies between us and our next nearest star neighbor can, perhaps, best be set forth in the following manner: Tie a knot at each end of a string 23 feet long. Let one of the knots represent our sun and the other Neptune, the outer planet of our solar system. Then at intervals of a full feet let other knots represent Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars and Jupiter in the order of their distance from the sun. Now, the astronomers tell us that a celestial traveler on quitting our snug little 23-foot cluster of sun and planets would have to travel a full mile before he would come to the nearest of our fixed star neighbors. This neighboring star is Centauri, whose distance is about 14 billions of miles and whose light traveling at the rate of 186,500 miles a second requires about 3½ years to reach us.

Meantime, he said, Mr. Shuster had been informed that his desired employment of Britshers in North Persia was bound to antagonize Russia because it would create the impression that Russian influence was being displaced by British; and that it was to the interest of Persia that neither Britshers nor Russians be appointed to administrative posts on the Persian frontiers of India and Russia.

It is to be hoped that our astronomers who are doing their best to pry into the private affairs of Mars, will do nothing to estrange our neighbors. They are too few and far between.

### FITTING

Said the mother: "My daughter, you are truly too small To be a milkmaid at the fancy dress ball."

But the daughter said: "Mother, oh, please let me go, For I'll dress as a wee, condensed milkmaid, you know!"

No one who has had access to books and has read them attentively need be without a group of the warmest and best of friends. Sometimes it is the author himself, who slips out of the cover of his book and goes with us wherever and whenever we would have him do so. Sometimes it is the characters that the author's pen has created and made familiar to our eyes who are our companions on our trips abroad or during our quiet moments given to introspection within doors. The true test of an author's power is his ability to go with us and his words to be laid aside when the book is closed. Who can go about the streets, the alleys and the byways of a great city, and observe the character to be met everywhere without finding that he is in the companionship of Charles Dickens? Who can stroll the paths and meads without taking "Colin Clout" or Thoreau or Emerson with him? Few are they who come upon the rho'ns brightening the woody places with its bloom without addressing to it the words of the "Sage of Concord," so often quoted: "If eyes were made for seeing, then beauty is its own excuse for being."

Although there was quite a fleet of fishing vessels at T wharf today, they were all from "shore" grounds with comparatively small catches. The arrivals and their fares follow: Ethel B. Penny 23,400 pounds, Buena 19,600, Olive F. Hutchins 15,500, Topsail Girl 16,000, Manomet 5,200, Flavilla 5,000, Matthew S. Greer 21,000, Gladys & Sabra 6,500, Volant 7,500, Jenny Gilbert 7,000, Eva Avina 6,000, N. A. Rowe 5,11, Maxwell 5,000, Georgiana 7,100, Reliance 6,000, Mary Emerson 3,200, Etta B. 3,000, W. H. Clement 2,00, Eddie Minott 4,600, Sylvester 2,000, Laura Enos 1,500, Wodan 3,800, Lillian 2,900, W. H. Reed 4,100, and Jennie Gilbert 5,000.

Dropping today almost as much as they advanced yesterday, dealers' prices were about normal again at T wharf, steaks cod selling per hundredweight for \$9.75, market cod \$5.25, haddock \$7.75, pollock \$4.50, large hake \$5.25, medium hake \$3.50.

A gas buoy displaying a fixed red light now marks the spot where lies the wreck of the schooner Lois V. Chaples, which filled and sank off Handkerchief shoal lightship Noy. 2, while she was bound from New York for Kitwary with a cargo of coal. The buoy has been established in 45 feet of water about 135 yards southeast of the wreck, which lies about 1½ miles west by north from the lightship. The owners of the wreck will be given a certain length of time to remove the vessel.

ment is one of the privileges of all who have an intimate acquaintance with books. It is not simply quantities of paper and printer's ink that are housed between the covers of books, but the finest men and women whom the world has known; a most good and gracious company with whom we may be on the friendliest of terms if we will.

## PEACE GROUP IN FRENCH SENATE HONORS DR. ELIOT

(By the United Press)

PARIS—A cordial welcome was extended to Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, by the parliamentary arbitration group in the Senate Chamber on Tuesday.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who presided, praised the attitude of Harvard and other American universities toward the extension of arbitration in the settlement of the quarrels of the world, as proposed by President Taft.

Dr. Eliot declared the campaign for arbitration was making great progress in the public opinion of America and that personally he was an active advocate of the peace movement. Dr. Eliot, who is accompanied by Mrs. Eliot, will go to Genoa, whence he will depart for Ceylon.

each part. Second, the most expert and skilled workman in each

branch was selected and advised of the object of this test. The result was a labor saving sufficient to allow us to sell these fifty \$25.00 lamps at \$18.00 each.

This \$25.00 Gas or Electric Lamp

\$18.00

(Until Fifty Are Sold)

This special price of \$18.00 for the best example of a table lamp regularly sold by us at \$25.00, is the result of an efficiency test held in our Philadelphia factory.

The test was conducted in the following manner: First, all the necessary machinery, tools and materials were so placed that the least possible amount of time would be required in handling

the lamp. Second, the most expert and skilled workman in each branch was selected and advised of the object of this test. The result was a labor saving sufficient to allow us to sell these fifty \$25.00 lamps at \$18.00 each.

&lt;p

# News of Real Estate, Shipping and Sailings

## NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

**WEST ROXBURY AND ROXBURY**  
Another one of those desirable homes with ample grounds and shrubbery in West Roxbury has changed hands. Olga C. Leary takes title from Harriet M. Briggs and others to the estate at 44 Burroughs street near Agassiz park, comprising a large frame residence and stable together with 29,000 square feet of land. The entire assessment is \$13,300 with \$600 on the land.

James T. D'Entremont has sold his frame dwelling and stable to Ida L. Hemman, situated at 11 Whitford street near Augustus avenue. There are 16,500 feet of land included in the deal, and the total tax is \$3600 with \$100 on the land.

Mary E. McElanney is the new owner of an estate at 20 Thwing street, off Highland street, Roxbury. There is a frame dwelling and 3945 feet of land all taxed for \$3700. \$800 of it on the land. Joseph E. Mooney conveyed title.

Howard W. Pinn is the purchaser of a 2½-story frame house at 5 Gay Head street on lot extending through to Round Hill street, Roxbury. The total assessed value is \$31,000. The 3280 square feet of land carries \$1100. Nellie A. Mandigo made the deal.

### BACK BAY TRANSACTION

An estate at 918 Beacon street near St. Mary's street has been sold for Gustavus B. Holt and others, trustees, to Mrs. Lena R. Finlay. The property is assessed on \$22,000 with \$700 on 2818 feet of land.

Joseph Rudnick, a prominent builder in the Back Bay district, has just taken title to a parcel of ground 10x99 feet at Hemenway and Batavia street, containing 10,296 square feet of land, which is valued by the assessors at \$36,000. This parcel is opposite the handsome Buena Vista apartments, one of Mr. Rudnick's holdings. It is understood he intends improving this last purchase with a building fully as attractive to fill the demands of Back Bay. Charles H. Burrage and others, trustees, conveyed title.

### DORCHESTER SALES

Through the office of Henderson & Ross, Kimball building, an estate has been sold at 488 Adams street at King street, Dorchester, being a single frame house and 7774 feet of land taxed all told for \$6100. C. L. McGraw, administrator, conveyed title to George R. Slader, who buys for occupancy.

The Union Institution for Savings has sold through the same office a parcel of vacant land fronting on Raven street, just off Crescent avenue, Dorchester, containing 2800 feet assessed for \$800. The purchaser was William T. Henderson who will improve with a three-apartment building.

### SALE AT ALLERTON, HULL

Deeds have been recorded at the Plymouth registry of deeds transferring title to the desirable seashore property located on Point Allerton avenue from Nellie S. Bliss to Jennie B. Guth who will make extensive improvements. There is a frame house together with 8650 feet of land with ample frontage and a depth extending to the ocean. George A. Dill of the Tremont building was the broker in the transaction.

### BRIGHTON SALE OF LAND

There has been a demand for vacant land lately, and a large amount has changed hands in all sections of the city for immediate improvement. James T. Kennedy has taken title from Mary E. Kendall to two parcels in the Brighton district. One of 4382 square feet on Hooker street near North Harvard street is assessed for \$1100. Another comprising 5104 square feet fronting North Harvard street near Hooker street is valued at \$1400.

### SOUTH END SALE

Felice Santosuosso has placed a deed on record in the purchase of a 3½-story brick house from Edward J. McIntire at 15 Bradford street near Waltham street, South End. The property is taxed for \$3200 with \$1400 of it on 1100 feet of land.

### SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the real estate exchange.

### BOSTON (City Proper)

Franklin H. Webster to John Shepard et al. Massachusetts ave.; q.; \$1. Charles L. Eaton to Joseph L. Eaton, Kirkland st.; q.; \$1. Edward J. McIntire to Felice Santosuosso, Bradford st.; w.; \$1. Julius M. McIntire, to Joseph Siegel, Rose st.; d.; \$500. Charles Goldberg to Harry Chalfen, Philip st.; d.; \$1. Gustave B. Holt est. to Lena R. Finberg, Beacon st.; q.; \$1. Solomon Weinstein to Moses Weinstein, Melrose st.; q.; \$1. Christopher Durfee to Edward P. Clark, Endicott and Prince st.; q.; \$1. EAST BOSTON

East Boston Co. to Gertrude Ginsburg et al. Saratoga and Bennington sts.; q.; \$1. Same to Maria T. Silva, Lubee st.; w.; \$1. Same to Autone Lawrence, Franklin st.; w.; \$1.

Edward A. Flanigan to Mariangela Ferullo, Orleans st.; w.; \$1.

### ROXBURY

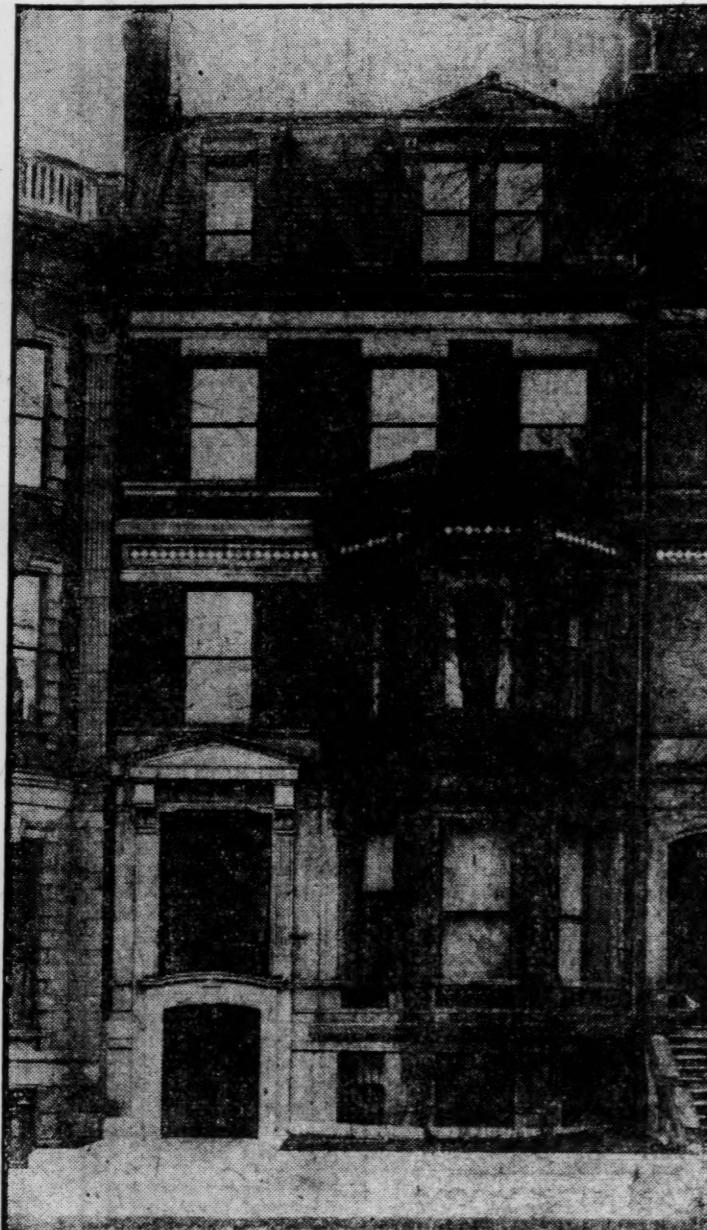
Nellie A. Mandigo to Howard W. Pinn, Gayhead and Round Hill sts.; q.; \$1. Joseph E. Mooney to Mary E. McElanney, Thwing ter.; q.; \$1.

Charles H. Burrage et al. trs. to Joseph Rudnick, Hemenway and Batavia sts.; d.; \$1.

For Your Name's Sake  
USE OUR  
**SUPERIOR FLOORING**  
MILN DRIED AND WORKED AT OUR  
OWN PLANT.

George W. Gale Lumber Co.  
640 MAIN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.  
Everything from Sills to Shingles

### COMMONWEALTH AVENUE RESIDENCE



Sold to George H. Duncan through T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald and Richard DeB. Boardman, Ames building

### SHIPPING NEWS

(Continued from Page Nine)

Lizzie R. Gibson to Thomas J. McCormick, Highland and Morley sts.; q.; \$1. Charles G. Gibson est. to Thomas J. McCormick, Highland and Morley sts.; q.; \$1. Leslie S. Lewis to Mary G. Cummings, Gorham st.; q.; \$1. Mary G. Cummings to Mildred L. Lewis, Granville pl.; rel.; \$1.

### DORCHESTER

Robert H. Ford to William H. Hardy, Gibson st.; q.; \$1. Small-to-City of Boston, Walnut st.; d.; \$1. Catherine A. Leofer to Catherine Tucker, Rockaway and Chester sts.; q.; \$1. Catherine Tucker to Catherine A. Leofer; q.; \$1. Andrew F. Galiano to Rachael S. Hewittson, Dudley st. and Holden pl.; q.; \$1. William R. Anderson to Josephine M. Anderson, Dakota st.; rel.; \$1. Josephine M. Anderson to Wilhelmina Anderson, Dakota st.; rel.; \$1. George W. Fowle to Jacob Katz, Columbia rd. and Eastman st.; w.; \$1. John M. Colman, Adams and King sts.; w.; \$1. John M. Colman, Adams and King sts.; w.; \$1. J. Scott McLearn to George Kellar, Mt. Bowdoin ter.; q.; \$1. Adaline D. Deering to William R. Landers, Deering rd.; rel.; \$1.

### WEST ROXBURY

John A. Harvey est. to Wilby H. McCollum, Rawson rd.; q.; \$1. Samuel C. Gunn to Joseph A. L. Wallon, Stratford st. and West Rox. Br. B. R.; q.; \$1. Annetta M. Briggs to Oleg C. Leary, Burroughs st.; q.; \$1. Francis A. Manning et al. to Oleg C. Leary, Burroughs st.; q.; \$1. George L. Wetherell to Oleg C. Leary, Burroughs st.; q.; \$1. James T. D'Entremont to Ida L. Hemman, Whitford st.; q.; \$1.

### BRIGHTON

Commonwealth Realty Trust to Carpenter & Motor Co. of Me., Corey rd.; d.; \$1. Same to Albert J. Coleman, Corey rd.; q.; \$1.

Franklin H. Webster to John Shepard et al., Chestnut st.; q.; \$1. Frank W. Coughlin to Joe Lazear, Winthrop rd.; 2 lots; q.; \$1. Ralph Sevior to Besse Rotman, Poplar st.; q.; \$1.

### WINTHROP

Arthur C. Dunham to Thomas F. Casens et ux, near Fremont st.; w.; \$1. Thomas J. A. Johnson to Thomas McCormick, near Winthrop st.; q.; \$1.

### CHELSEA

Lizzie Dizols to Annie Freedman et al., Chestnut st.; q.; \$1. Frank W. Coughlin to Joe Lazear, Winthrop rd.; 2 lots; q.; \$1.

### REVERE

Arthur C. Dunham to Thomas F. Casens et ux, near Fremont st.; w.; \$1. Thomas J. A. Johnson to Thomas McCormick, near Winthrop st.; q.; \$1.

### NEW YORK ARRIVALS

NEW YORK—Strs Oregonian, Puerto Mexico; Chicago City; Bristol and Swansea; El Occidente, Galveston; F J Luckenbach, Port Tampa; Larimer, Port Arthur; Kathleen, Mediterranean ports; Iroquois, twg bg Navaho, London; Northtown, Port Arthur; Tapajoz, Bahia; Alamo, Mobile; sch George W. Truitt, Elzey, Belfast, Ga.

IVERNIA CROSSING  
ON HER LAST TRIP  
HERE THIS SEASON

On her last trip to Boston this season the Cunarder Ivernia, Captain Irving, sailed from Queenstown this afternoon with 34 saloon, 153 second cabin and 355 steerage passengers, according to cable despatches. She left Liverpool on Tuesday and is due here on Nov. 23. She will then proceed to New York and enter the Mediterranean service for a time.

Bound for Savannah, Ga., the British steamer Bankdale, Captain Ibester, will leave Boston later this afternoon. She will load 18,000 bales of cotton for Bremen or Liverpool, at the southern port.

### ORGANIZE NEW TECH SOCIETY

A new society of architectural engineers has been added to the organizations at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by the students in that course.

Hobson st., 62, ward 25; Odessa Elliott; after Twelling; 180, ward 23; Elizabeth Driscoll; after dwelling; 181, ward 23; Elizabeth Driscoll; after dwelling; 182, ward 23; Margaret Kelley, Ma. R. R. 1, ward 23; George S. Hall estate; fire store; Dudley st., 750, ward 16; Dorchester Associates; fire store; Dudley st., 120, ward 20; William Duff, W. H. Bebrick; wood dwelling.

### ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

#### Transatlantic Sailings

##### EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Hamburg, for Naples-Genoa..... Nov. 13

\*Baltic, for Liverpool..... Nov. 15

\*Alice, for Naples..... Nov. 15

\*Bremen, for Havre..... Nov. 16

\*Barbarossa, for Bremen..... Nov. 16

Venezia, for Naples..... Nov. 17

Minnewaska, for London..... Nov. 18

\*America, for Genoa-Naples..... Nov. 19

\*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam..... Nov. 20

Puglia, for Naples..... Nov. 21

Algeria, for Liverpool..... Nov. 22

\*Alma, for New York..... Nov. 23

Caledonia, for New York..... Nov. 23

Columbia, for New York..... Nov. 23

Sailings from Hamburg

Patricia, for New York..... Nov. 23

Prins Adalbert, for Philadelphia..... Nov. 23

Kaisers Auguste Victoria, for New York..... Nov. 23

Bremen, for New York..... Nov. 23

Koenig Albrecht, for New York..... Nov. 23

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York..... Nov. 23

Sailings from Bristol

Royal Edward, for Halifax..... Nov. 15

Royal George, for Halifax..... Nov. 15

Sailings from Havre

Bordure, for New York..... Nov. 16

La Savoie, for New York..... Nov. 16

Chicago, for New York..... Nov. 16

Sailings from Antwerp

Monomoy, for Boston..... Nov. 16

Finland, for New York..... Nov. 16

Zeeland, for New York..... Nov. 16

Manitou, for Boston..... Nov. 16

Sailings from Rotterdam

Maartindijk, for Boston..... Nov. 16

Potsdam, for New York..... Nov. 16

New Amsterdam, for New York..... Nov. 16

Sailings from Trieste

Martha Washington, for N. Y..... Nov. 18

Carpathia, for New York..... Nov. 18

Sailings from Flume

Pannagin, for New York..... Nov. 18

Sailings from Genoa

Re d'Italia, for New York..... Nov. 18

Genova, for New York..... Nov. 18

Ancona, for New York..... Nov. 18

Cincinnati, for New York..... Nov. 20

Hamburg, for New York..... Nov. 20

Canopus, for Boston..... Nov. 20

Sailings from Copenhagen

United States, for New York..... Nov. 20

Helsing Olaf, for New York..... Nov. 20

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Both the front and the back laced corsets have their advantages. The front are preferred by a large number of women, and seem to be increasing in favor with them, but there are those who will not wear them. It is a matter of individual preference, solely, although discussions as to their respective merits are as liable to grow warm as those over political rivals in a hot campaign. Both styles are carried by Miss B. W. Logan of Boylston street.

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Not only the professional man and woman, but also those in the ordinary walks of life are beginning to appreciate the necessity for the cultivation of the speaking voice and interpretative expression. What this means today is very different from what it meant 30, 20 or even 10 years ago. It is not a stilted affectation but an improved means for expression.

Ermine is made up into beautiful neck pieces and muffs for evening and carriage wear. They are soft and luxurious as well as warm and beautiful. These fur also ornaments other furs. Moleskin garments trimmed with ermine are as beautiful, though in a different way, as the all-ermine. Moleskin has come in again.

It is the newest of furs, made up in some of the most choice designs as long coats, those of shorter length, scarfs and muffs.

It possesses the advantage of being particularly becoming to certain types, and is also novel, as but few pieces of it are to be seen. Ermine is made up also with Hudson seal and caracul.

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

# Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

FOREIGN

WESTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN



## Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for balls, banquets and social events of all kinds.

**TRANSIENT RATE**  
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up.  
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up  
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

**SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS**  
TO PERMANENT GUESTS

## The Coolidge

Sewall Avenue and Stearns Road

Brookline

(Near Coolidge Corner)  
Served by four trolley lines and the Longwood station of the Boston & Albany Road, this well-known hotel offers a delightful home in Boston's celebrated suburb.

Suites of one to four rooms with bath and long distance telephone, furnished or unfurnished, may be taken by lease or at transient rates.

American plan.

Superior Cuisine and Service  
Guaranteed

Tel. Brookline 2740

P. F. BRINE, Mgr.

## Hotel Puritan

Commonwealth Ave., Boston

FOR ITS ATTRACTIVE  
BOOKLET AND GUIDE TO  
BOSTON AND VICINITY

The Distinctive Boston House

for transient and permanent guests

## Hotel Bartol

Cor. Huntington Ave. and Gainsboro St.

Near Conservatory of Music, Boston

Opera House, Symphony Hall

Rooms single or en suite

HUTTON &amp; YORK, Proprietors

ALSO OF

PEASANT HOME

(Summer Session)

Georges' Mills, N. H. On Lake Sunapee

bottom of the vessel between the front and rear wrecks is being laid bare now rapidly, and photographs of same will arrive here as soon as possible.

Rear Admiral Osterhaus has ordered

the Nebraska to go to Boston by Nov.

21, to facilitate the trial of James Beeks,

of Atlanta, Ga. The Nebraska will

proceed to Boston from sea, later joining

her squadron at Ft. Scott, third cavalry, revoked.

Col. H. L. Scott, third cavalry, relieved

from duty in the office of chief

of staff, in connection with records of

the first intervention in Cuba; to Hol-

brook, Ari., upon completion of this

duty place himself under instructions of

the secretary of the interior for tem-

porary duty in connection with Indian

affairs; then proceed to Hopi villages,

Arizona, thence to his regiment at Ft.

San Houston.

Capt. W. H. Rose, corps engineers, re-

lieved from duty under orders of Maj.

E. Jadwin, corps engineers and proceed

via New York to Cebula, Canal Zone.

First Lieut. J. G. Sleese, corps en-

gineers, relieved from duty Isthmian

canal commission, and proceed to Wash-

ington and report to chief of engineers

for duty.

Col. C. G. Woodward, C. A. C., retired

from active service.

Orders June 14 relating to Lieut-Col.

G. Bell, Jr., inspector-general, suspended;

remain on duty as inspector-general of

the western division.

Orders Oct. 14 relieving First Lieut.

J. L. Sanford, medical reserve corps, from

active duty, upon arrival home amended to

relieve him upon expiration of leave.

Orders Nov. 6 relating to Maj. A. L.

Parmenter, twenty-first infantry, re-

voked.

A board is appointed to meet at Fort

Riley, Kan., for examination of officers

of the field artillery for promotion. De-

tail: Lieut-Col. E. A. Miller, fifth field

artillery; Lieut-Col. J. Conkin, sixth

field artillery; Maj. W. S. McNair, sixth

field artillery; Capt. W. R. Eastman,

medical corps; First Lieut. L. A. Kefau-

vor, medical corps.

First Lieut. F. B. Edwards, twelfth

cavalry, to Fort Meade, S. D., for tem-

porary duty.

Orders Nov. 3 direct First Lieut. J. B.

Dickey, fifteenth cavalry, to join station

to which assigned, amended to direct him

to proceed to Fort Meade, S. D., for

temporary duty.

First Lieut. M. Buchbaum, medical

reserve, honorably discharged.

Navy Orders

Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, to tempo-

rary duty as president of the naval

examining board and the naval retiring

board, Washington, Nov. 18, 1911.

Capt. H. P. Jones, commissioned a

captain in the navy from Oct. 17, 1911.

Lieut.-Comdr. F. T. Evans, detached

duty the Michigan, to command the

Monaghan.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. P. Cronan, detached

duty the Manahan, and will

continue at Norfolk, Va.

Lieut.-Comdr. R. W. Vincent, com-

missioned a lieutenant-commander in the

navy from Sept. 14, 1911.

Ensign W. F. Cochrane, Jr., detached

duty the Monaghan, and will continue

at Charleston, S. C.

Ensign J. J. Broshek, detached duty

reserve torpedo divisions; to duty the

Monaghan.

Ensign H. G. Cooper, Jr., commissioned

an ensign in the navy from June 5, 1911.

Midshipman F. Slingluff, Jr., detached

duty the Wisconsin to duty the Ham-

bal.

Passed Assistant Paymaster D. B.

Wainwright, Jr., commissioned a passed

assistant paymaster in the navy from

Sept. 14, 1911.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. N. Jordan,

detached temporary duty navy

yard, New York, N. Y., to temporary

duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.,

connection accounting.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Hector at Sewall Point, Sar-

oga, Monterey and Quirós at Amoy,

Peoria at Guantanamo, Virginia and

New Jersey at Hampton roads.

Sailed—MacDonough and Worden,

from New York for Newport; Mohawk,

from Norfolk for Washington; Wash-

ington, North Carolina and Salem, from

Newport for cruise.

Navy Notes

WASHINGTON—The navy board

which will inspect the Maine has been

officially informed that the wreck will

be ready for inspection Nov. 20. The

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FOREIGN

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## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Today's Army Orders

First Lieut. G. B. Tuttle, med. res., detailed as a member of the examining board, Ft. Ruger, Hawaii, vice First Lieut. J. L. Sanford, med. res., relieved.

Orders Oct. 31, relating to Col. H. L. Scott, third cavalry, revoked.

Col. H. L. Scott, third cavalry, relieved from duty in the office of chief of staff, in connection with records of the first intervention in Cuba; to Holbrook, Ari., upon completion of this duty place himself under instructions of the secretary of the interior for temporary duty in connection with Indian affairs; then proceed to Hopi villages, Arizona, thence to his regiment at Ft. San Houston.

Capt. W. H. Rose, corps engineers, relieved from duty under orders of Maj. E. Jadwin, corps engineers and proceed via New York to Cebula, Canal Zone.

First Lieut. J. G. Sleese, corps engineers, relieved from duty Isthmian canal commission, and proceed to Washington and report to chief of engineers for duty.

Col. C. G. Woodward, C. A. C., retired from active service.

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Orders Oct. 14 relieving First Lieut. J. L. Sanford, medical reserve corps, from active duty, upon arrival home amended to relieve him upon expiration of leave.

Orders Nov. 6 relating to Maj. A. L. Parmenter, twenty-first infantry, re-

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vor, medical corps.

First Lieut. F. B. Edwards, twelfth cavalry, to Fort Meade, S. D., for temporary duty.

Orders Nov. 3 direct First Lieut. J. B. Dickey, fifteenth cavalry, to join station to which assigned, amended to direct him to proceed to Fort Meade, S. D., for temporary duty.

First Lieut. M. Buchbaum, medical reserve, honorably discharged.

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Capt. H. P. Jones, commissioned a captain in the navy from Oct. 17, 1911.

Lieut.-Comdr. F. T. Evans, detached duty the Michigan, to command the Monaghan.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. P. Cronan, detached duty the Manahan, and will continue at Norfolk, Va.

Lieut.-Comdr. R. W. Vincent, com-missioned a lieutenant-commander in the navy from Sept. 14, 1911.

Ensign W. F. Cochrane, Jr., detached duty the Monaghan, and will continue at Charleston, S. C.

Ensign J. J. Broshek, detached duty reserve torpedo divisions; to duty the Monaghan.

Ensign H. G. Cooper, Jr., commissioned an ensign in the navy from June 5, 1911.

## WILL CANAL BRING MORE AMERICAN SHIPS? WESTERN CONGRESSMAN ASKS QUESTION

Washington Representative  
Says American Vessels Are  
Seldom Seen in South  
American Waters

### NATIONS PREPARING

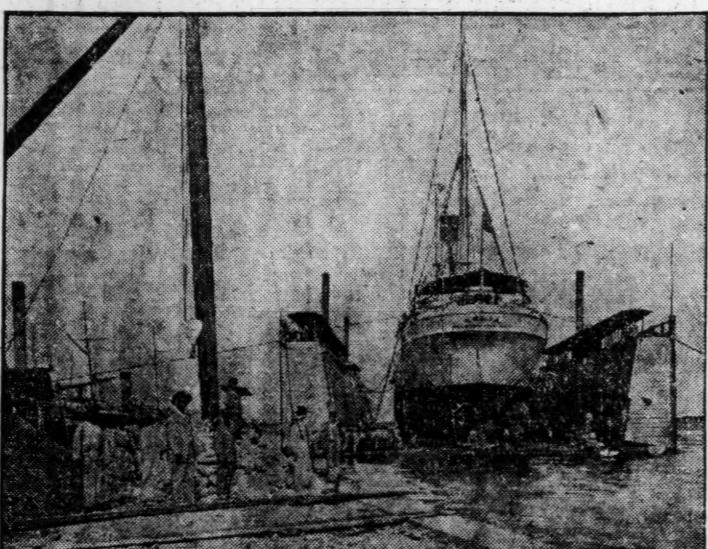
Americans, He Asserts, Must  
Still Go Via Europe and  
He Urges More Progressive  
Home Activity

**I**N less than 18 months the Panama canal will be open to the world's shipping. In America, as in Europe and in Asia, important steamship companies are already preparing to share in the enormous transportation of products bound to follow when the canal shall have cut the western world in twain. It is a foregone conclusion that trade between the United States and South America will increase vastly when the new waterway brings the east coast and the west coast of the continent nearer each other. Is the American shipping world making ready to the best of its ability to participate in the carrying trade so soon to be thrown open to the maritime nations?

Recent utterances by William E. Humphrey, member of Congress from Washington, are to the effect that United States' commercial interests will receive little less than a surprise when the Panama canal becomes a fact. In a recent number of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Washington congressman makes the statement that "from every one of our South American consuls we have the oft-repeated declaration that what this country needs to develop our commerce with South America is fast and regular steamship lines under the American flag."

Congressman Humphrey's article was called forth, he says, by another article in the same publication which, under the head of "Commerce with South America," went on to say that "nearly all the boats for Brazil, as well as those for the river Plata, accommodate passengers, and some of the lines operate excellent passenger boats on good schedule time. So it is no longer necessary to travel via Europe, except for those travelers who are ready to spend more time and more money because they like to take in the pleasures of London and Paris en route."

Taking exception to the article from



The Zulia in dry dock at Porto Cabello, Venezuela, showing facilities for repairing steamships in that country

start to finish and considering its anonymity as an evidence of uncertainty in regard to facts, Congressman Humphrey writes in part as follows:

"The statement to which I particularly wish to call your attention, which gives the substance of his entire article upon the question of shipping, is in the following language and found on page 74 of the May number: 'In fact, having regard for the volume of cargo available, these countries are already relatively as well served from New York as are the principal ports of Europe and Asia.'

"The writer of the article," Congressman Humphrey continues, "attempts to prove the truth of his statement by giving a list of what he terms 'sailings' by so-called regular liners. But he does not call attention to the fact that there is not a single American vessel of any kind running between this country and South America beyond the equator. He also carefully conceals the fact that there is not a single first-class vessel, not even a single second-class vessel of any kind, flying any flag, running between this country and South America. As a matter of fact, there is but one out of the 14 that he specifies that professes or even attempts to maintain a regular schedule service. All the vessels on this line are slow. All of them are third class or poorer. Most of them do not run more than 12 knots an hour. Not more than three vessels can be termed in any sense modern while as a matter of fact most of them are antiquated. None of the vessels run-

ning between here and South America is to be in any way compared with the vessels running on the regular lines between Europe and South America."

Congressman Humphrey seems not to be short of corroboration, in so far as it concerns his statement that better facilities are needed. He produces many letters from American consuls in Latin America, and from American exporters,



CONGRESSMAN W. E. HUMPHREY

to the effect that the foreign trade of the United States is at a disadvantage in respect to direct steamship connection with the southern neighbors. It is evident, however, that the Washington statesman has gone out of his way to secure much of his data. Still this does not minimize the importance of the replies which he received to his inquiries from those who had first-hand knowledge about the traffic arrangements between the United States and South America.

In his article Mr. Humphrey quotes I. E. Moses, a leading business man of Seattle, Wash., who after his return from a visit to South America appeared before an investigating committee of the House of Representatives and said:

"I have here a list of ships arriving and ships sailing from Buenos Aires that I cut out of the newspapers there. For the last day of April and the month of May there were 38 mail steamers expected at Buenos Aires, out of which five came from New York. There were 83 ships altogether, mail and freight ships, out of which five came from New York. Thirty-five ships sailed from Buenos Aires in May, one of them being a mail steamer to New York. Out of all of those were vessels coming from Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Sweden, Austria, Spain and I also saw the Portuguese flag—there was not a single American flag. The consul at Buenos Aires

is a Canadian."

LORAIN, O.—The Ranney Fish Company is short 14 days of fishing nets because the tug Gull drifted across the Canadian line in a heavy gale recently. The nets were lifted by the Canadian cutter Vigilant.

CANADIANS SEIZE OHIO NETS

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Ranney Fish Company is short 14 days of fishing nets because the tug Gull drifted across the Canadian line in a heavy gale recently. The nets were lifted by the Canadian cutter Vigilant.

DECLINES TO CALL LEGISLATURE

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Governor Please has declined to call an extra session of the Legislature at the request of Marlboro county planters to consider measures for the improvement of cotton market conditions. He gave as his principal objection his opinion that the expense would be disproportionate to the good likely to be accomplished.

Then there will be the customary overhauling of the retired government's expenditure on public works and the criticism will be particularly directed against the management of the new trans-continental railway's construction. No resending of the late government's project is anticipated, however, and this northern line is expected to be completed

PARK BONDS SELL HIGH

KANSAS CITY—The sale of \$44,650

park acquisition bonds by the city of Kansas City, Kan., to the Commerce Trust Company of this city was closed recently. The bonds, bearing 4½ per cent, were sold at par with accrued interest to date of delivery and a premium of \$534.80.

FORM NATURAL GAS COMBINE

CLEVELAND—Negotiations for a \$3,000,000 gas consolidation have just been completed at a conference held in Cleveland, by which practically all of the natural gas business of western Ontario, Canada, passes into the control of Buffalo and Canadian interests.

SELF-TEACHING home manuals: Short-hand \$2, Bkgs. \$1.50, Journalism \$1, Haven Publication Board, 1532 Ontario, Phila., Pa.

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## DUKE OF CONNAUGHT OPENS FIRST SESSION OF NEW PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page one)

but apparently in individual ability. A year ago the Liberals had a majority of 43, and a leader tried, tested and undisputed for 25 years. Today the majority is more reversed in favor of the Conservatives, and the personnel of the party includes so many men already drilled in parliamentary procedure by their work in the various provincial legislatures that the party's overflowing benches can by no means be considered filled with raw recruits. But for this fact Mr. Borden might find it difficult to handle a following nearly 100 greater in numbers than it was when the House

was opened.

That the South American ports are not without facilities for taking care of steamers needing repairs when they once get there is adduced from the accompanying photographic reproduction, which shows a ship in the drydock of Porto Cabello, Venezuela. Curiously enough and still more so in view of what Congressman Humphrey has written about the absence of American steamships in South America, the steamer in the present instance is the Zulia, of Wilmington, Del., belonging to the American Red "D" line.

The picture, then, is of doubtful interest in that it illustrates the exceptional occurrence of an American steamship being in a South American port, and how it is possible for the harbor cities of Venezuela to take care of steamers when circumstances demand it. There is this to be taken into consideration, however, that Venezuela is the most northern of the South American nations. If the drydock incident had had reference to a port more to the south it would have gone much farther in proving the lack of steamship connection between the United States and South America to be quite so pronounced as Congressman Humphrey claims it to be.

### NEWS BRIEFS

#### FLYERS TO MEET IN GEORGIA

ATLANTA, Ga.—An aviation meet full of interesting features, including flights by Lincoln Beachey, holder of the world's altitude record, will be given at the Atlanta speedway on Nov. 16, 17 and 18, under the auspices and for the benefit of the Atlanta Police Relief Association.

#### TUBE COMPANY LETS CONTRACT

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company has awarded contracts for its additions in East Youngstown. The company so far has let work aggregating \$200,000. Of this amount the blooming mill, which constitutes the bulk of the award will be built by the William Tod Company of this city.

#### MOVE FOR COMMISSION RULE

DENVER—Between 150 and 200 circulators are canvassing for signatures to the petition calling for a special election to amend the Denver city charter to provide for the commission form of civic administration.

#### WALES PLENTIFUL ON COAST.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Whales are so plentiful along the coast that the new whaling station at South Bay is kept busy with those brought in by its vessels. Twenty-seven of the mammals were caught and handled at the station in one week recently.

#### NAMED STATE COMMISSIONER

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—G. E. Merrill of San Jose, formerly of the United States department of agriculture, has been appointed chief deputy state horticultural commissioner.

#### AGITATE COMMISSION PLAN

ROCHESTER, Minn.—Public meetings to bring before the voters of Rochester the commission form of government will be held here shortly. A committee of seven citizens has been selected which will outline a commission form of charter that will meet the requirements of the state constitution.

#### RETAINING DAM IS PLANNED

MADISON, Wis.—It has been decided by the state relief committee to construct at once a cofferdam and build a retaining wall 36 feet high at Black river falls. It will cost \$15,000 more than is on hand, but the people of the state are being relied upon to make up the fund.

#### CANADIANS SEIZE OHIO NETS

LORAIN, O.—The Ranney Fish Company is short 14 days of fishing nets because the tug Gull drifted across the Canadian line in a heavy gale recently. The nets were lifted by the Canadian cutter Vigilant.

#### DECLINES TO CALL LEGISLATURE

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Governor Please has declined to call an extra session of the Legislature at the request of Marlboro county planters to consider measures for the improvement of cotton market conditions. He gave as his principal objection his opinion that the expense would be disproportionate to the good likely to be accomplished.

Then there will be the customary overhauling of the retired government's expenditure on public works and the criticism will be particularly directed against the management of the new trans-continental railway's construction. No resending of the late government's project is anticipated, however, and this northern line is expected to be completed

and operated as was purposed by the Liberals.

The many railroad extensions to be considered are chiefly westward, while the east has reason to expect that Mr. Borden will not delay the settlement of the naval question. From an industrial standpoint the Atlantic and Pacific coast provinces will be most largely affected by the building and operation of the new navy; and from a national standpoint the decision as to its type and control will probably be the most important question before the new Parliament.

Theoretically the Liberal naval policy was accepted—being endorsed by a large parliamentary majority, Mr. Borden's party allowing it to come to a vote rather than force an appeal to the country because a blockade of legislation appeared inappropriate in view of the seeming necessity for haste in regard to the navy's construction.

But delay after delay has ensued and Canada's navy has not even been started. The Quebec Nationalists took advantage of this during the recent election and carried most of their seats on this issue, declaring themselves opposed to all naval construction whatsoever or to even direct contribution to the British navy.

It is almost an assured conviction that these Nationalist members will insist on Mr. Borden taking a plebiscite on the question, as he urged should be done two years ago. It need hardly be said that the Liberals will aid them in this instance, as such a move will necessarily make some "difficulties" for the new government.

It has been said that Sir Wilfrid may avail himself of a privilege rarely taken by a defeated government leader—that of calling for a vote upon the very issue which the new government claims to have affected his defeat—the reciprocity issue. Many consider that the overthrow of the government was not due to this part of their policy—that other factors were equally responsible and that many of the new Conservative members are expected by their constituents to uphold Sir Wilfrid on this question. If a vote is called it will provide one of the sensations of the session.

Altogether there appears to be an im-

pression that whether long or short duration the session will provide many surprises. The Liberal party is by no means in the same "dismantled" condition as was the Conservative party 15 years ago when its long regime came to a close. It is even hinted that the causes, half hidden, to which they attributed their defeat, apart from the use of the annexation scare, may by that defeat be largely eliminated from the party, leaving it morally stronger.

### Development Goes On

A noteworthy point in Canadian statesmanship appears to be the continuity of national development policies. No matter how much each party may berate the other for misgovernment in details the good work of the preceding government is carried forward without interruption. The conservation commission and the railway commission work, transportation extensions, both by rail and water, and the commercial development plans all continue without radical changes. In this way Canada is not economically disturbed by an election or change of government. Perhaps there is a strong conservative element pervading both parties, and the greater tendency toward reform which the Liberal party occasionally manifests is prevented from overturning too rapidly the established routine by this all-pervading caution.

On the other hand the Conservative party also inevitably composed of progressive young Canadians, has in defense of its many anti-Conservative tendencies, adopted the name Liberal-Conservative. In fact to an unprejudiced onlooker Canadians appear to be all, Liberal and Conservative in the fundamental meaning of the words, and this lends stability to the routine business of the country, while varying shades of party difference provide enough interest to "keep things lively" in parliamentary circles.

### PROPOSALS FOR GUNBOAT

WASHINGTON—Proposals for building gunboat 19, authorized by the last naval appropriation act, will be received until Feb. 1, when they will be opened. Congress appropriated \$500,000 for the vessel.

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**WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING**

**EDITORIAL** comments presented to-day deal with the selection of Andrew Bonar Law as leader of the Unionist party in the English House of Commons, succeeding Mr. Balfour, who recently resigned the position.

**NEW YORK EVENING SUN**—Mr. Long's friends did not want Austen Chamberlain, and Austen Chamberlain's friends did not want Mr. Long. So Mr. Law, who has never held cabinet office, was selected. But Mr. Law is a strong Chamberlain "tariff reformer," or protectionist. Therefore, of course, Mr. Chamberlain will be the moving spirit of the party, as we predicted. It is only a matter of time for the free trade Conservatives and the free trade Liberal Unionists to leave the Unionist party now that it is captured outright by the Protectionists.

**MONTREAL STAR**—The choice of Andrew Bonar Law as the successor of Mr. Balfour is of especial interest to Canadians. Bonar Law was born in New Brunswick, and received his early education there. He has never grown away from his early regard for and concern in things Canadian. Especially of recent years there have been many occasions on which his lively interest in our affairs and his close touch with them have been clearly demonstrated. Bonar Law will be more a friend at court; he will be a friend with a first-hand knowledge of Canadian conditions and Canadian ideals. Both he and Canada are to be congratulated on the honor which has been done him.

**NEW YORK WORLD**—If this latest move of the Unionists results in committing their party more strongly to the cause of protectionism its effect on public opinion will be doubtful. There has never been anything yet to indicate that the people of Great Britain favor more tariff duties. Mr. Balfour never seemed convinced of the wisdom of the Chamberlain policy, though for expediency's sake he was willing to go with his party. "Tariff reform" is the one issue above all others for which Bonar Law has stood in every election.

**SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN**—The pronounced protectionist leanings of the new leader show that the retirement of Mr. Balfour signalizes the complete triumph of Joseph Chamberlain's prolonged efforts to destroy the influence of free traders in the Unionist party. The fact that Mr. Law passed his early youth in New Brunswick may make him all the more acceptable to the triumphant Chamberlains, on account of their program of imperial preference in trade relations with the colonies and of imperial unity. So far as we can recall, Mr. Law

will be the first leader of a great English party who was reared in the oversea dominions.

**PROVIDENCE JOURNAL**—Mr. Law, curiously enough, has never been a cabinet minister, although his parliamentary career is now 11 years old. But he has won no little reputation as a debater. Not in any sense an orator, and having few of the graces of speech, he can talk forcibly and logically upon public questions. He represents a new type among Unionist leaders, being not a university man, but a successful ironmaster with only a commercial training. He has a clever head for figures, and it is a pretty clever opponent who can get the better of him on any matter of fact.

**HARTFORD COURANT**—It may be conceded that Mr. Law does not know as much as Mr. Balfour; but we should say that what Mr. Law knows he knows much better than Mr. Balfour, and also that what Mr. Law knows is likely to be much more effective, politically, than Mr. Balfour's wider and more varied learning. Mr. Law may have no business of his own to build up, but he knows for himself the conditions under which modern business among the nations is conducted. His tenure of the leadership of the Unionist party may be much longer, and much more effective, than any one now imagines.

**GERMAN CAPITAL NOW REGULATES SALE OF FISH**

In connection with the reported agitation of the citizens of Lynn for the establishment of a municipal market, a recent letter from the American consul at Berlin, Germany, regarding the matter there furnishes a sidelight on the subject. He writes:

"With a view of favoring the German sea-fishing industry and increasing the consumption of fresh sea fish by the people the railway freight rates on that commodity have been materially reduced. In seven of the principal markets in Germany there are 70 stands for the exclusive sale of sea fish on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week."

"The varieties of fish on sale on those days and the prices are posted in conspicuous places readily accessible to the public. The prices are fixed and the weights and quality of the fish are controlled by the market officials. With each sale a recipe for cooking the fish is given to the purchaser."

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**PLATING ALASKA LAND FOR TOWNS**

"In one benighted region of a certain state in the southwest," says a Louisiana lawyer, "they cherish some peculiar notions touching the duties of a juror. One day a case was being tried, when suddenly the justice exclaimed:

"How is this? There are only 11 journeymen in the box. Where is the twelfth?"

"The foreman arose and addressed the court respectfully, as follows: 'May it please your honor, the twelfth juror had to go away on important business, but he has left his verdict with me.'—New Orleans Picayune.

**FOOTLIGHT FAME**

I've never been in vaudeville; I wonder how it feels To have a place upon the bill With educated seals.

—Springfield Union.

**LAMP DEFINED BY A BEAR**

"James R. Keene, at a celebration in Cedarhurst," said a New York broker, "once gave, in a dozen words, the Wall street definition of a lamb."

"A lamb," said Mr. Keene, "is one who invests first and investigates afterward."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**THINKING ABOUT BUSINESS**

Teacher—Now, Johnny, you may compare the word "late."

Johnny (newsboy)—Late, last edition, extra.—Chicago News.

**FITTING REPLY**

"Do you know of any good remedy for a deadlock?"

"I should propose a key to the situation."—Baltimore American.

**OUTSIDE HELP—DECLINED**

"What is your idea of patriotism?" "Patriotism," replied Senator Sargent, "is what inspires a man to point out many needs for reform in his country, but causes him to resent an endorsement of his views by a foreigner."—Washington Star.

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## IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

ZIMBALIST AT ONE WITH BRAHMS  
He can play Brahms.

And how does the majority of us regard an artist who can interpret that composer effectively?

As deserving the praise of talk, only a minority counts him as all men the one best worth listening to.

Take care, program-maker, of your violinist who can win the minority, lest you so arrange affairs that your most telling composer is put in a pocket whence he cannot emerge and take his proper place in the race. York-Bowen and Cyril Scott will move but a fraction of your Brahms minority. You can hardly afford to let your man be judged by his reading of their homely poems.

There is much beauty of melody and charm of rhythm in the York-Bowen formal set of movements and in the Cyril Scott group of southern characteristic pieces. But a Brahms player performing them gives you their inner content rather than their external graces. If they are rich in harmonic and thematic content, you will have a valuable musical experience listening to Mr. Zimbalist's reading of them. Imaginative wealth they both certainly have, so much of it that they can stand on each side of a Bach number and make by no means trivial contrast with it.

Your Brahms players find in melody a symbol of thought. Mere style in the phrasing of melody does not reach the truth for which melody stands. Indeed, a highly styled delivery of an air obscures the real purpose underlying it. Better if themes were not built up too much of long, flowing phrases, for virile expression is possible only in the concise motive that lends itself to extensive development. The Brahms ideal sometimes makes an impression on the majority, but only when the interpreting artist has sustaining intellectual powers of an extraordinary character. The music of Brahms is still an undiscovered country to most of us, and the type of interpreter that the Brahms ideal has developed remains unappreciated. Objective music we want, dramatic interest, melodic style.

Vivid, concrete expression is the gift the pianist or the violinist must have to call the enthusiastic great public within sound of his instrument. And yet that type of expression has been so far exploited in piano and solo violin that there seems little new left in it. The vistas open out for the subjective interpreters, for the Zimbals. But the musical strong will not look in their direction. Brahms has done work which may stand a century without making the bulk of the musical consciousness aware of its merit. But stand there it will, and indicate to generation after generation of interpreters how the subjective ideal in music may be fulfilled.

Brahms in Hungary was the episode on the program played by Mr. Zimbalist in Jordan hall Tuesday afternoon that sounded the depths of the violinist's powers. The picturesque in the York-Bowen and Cyril Scott narratives and the keen experience in the Tchaikovsky sketch would have fared no better technically under another hand, but would have had, undoubtedly, a more sympathetic voicing. The Brahms ideal could not have had a more convincing exemplar than Efrem Zimbalist.

Suite, D minor, York-Bowen; prelude and fugue, G minor, for violin alone, Bach; Tallahassee, Cyril Scott; Serenade Melancolique, Tchaikovsky; Hungarian Dance, D minor, Hungarian Dance, E minor, J. Brahms; Esmeralda, Drdla; Hexentanz, Paganini.

### NOTES

The box office sale of single seats for the performances at the Boston opera house will open Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

The opening performance, which is the first presentation of Saint-Saens "Samson et Delila," takes place on Nov. 27. The scenery has been painted under supervision of Mr. Russell and Mr. Menotti.

The cast selected for the opening performance includes Giovanni Zenatello, Maria Gay, Dinh Gilly, Jose Mardones, Edward Lankow. The orchestra will be conducted by Mr. Andre Caplet.

Puccini's "Tosca" will be given on the evening of Nov. 29 with Carmen Melis, Giuseppe Gaudenzio, Antonio Scotti, A. Sillini and Luigi Tavechia. Roberto Moranzone will conduct.

On Friday evening Verdi's "Aida" will be presented with Emmy Destinn, Maria Gay, Edward Lankow and A. Sillini. This performance will be conducted by Arnold Conti.

"Carmen" will be given on Saturday matinee. Mr. Caplet will conduct and the cast will include Edmund Clement, Maria Gay, Jose Mardones, Bernice Fisher and Jeska Swartz.

A grand operatic concert will be given Sunday evening which will include the second act of "Samson et Delila" in toroato form, and the prologue from "Mefistofele," with the full orchestra and chorus of the Boston Opera House; Glenn Dillard Gunn, the American pianist; and Horace Britt, the first cellist of the Boston opera house orchestra.

The prices for single seats for the regular operatic performance are \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.50 and \$1, and prices for the Sunday concert are \$1.50, \$1, 75 and 50 cents.

A song recital by Charles Bennett, formerly of London and now of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, will be given in Jordan hall tonight.

"William Tell" at the London opera house tonight enlists the services of an American tenor, Orville Harrold, who was

singing in vaudeville until 2½ years ago.

Harrold made his grand opera debut as Canio in "I Pagliacci" at the Manhattan opera house, New York. He sang the leading tenor roles in "Rigoletto" and other works with Luisa Tetrazzini, Mario Sammarco and other distinguished artists. Then followed a concert tour with Tetrazzini, when Harrold shared honors with the famous coloratura soprano. Mr. Hammerstein is said to be depending to a large extent for the success of his London season upon Harrold.

## PLEA FOR PUBLIC MARKET IS GIVEN HEARING IN LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—After a hearing lasting three hours Tuesday evening the municipal council took under consideration the proposition to establish a public market in this city. The hearing was asked by the East Side Improvement Association.

Ralph W. Reeve, an attorney, told the gathering that the supreme court ruled in 1892 that it would be unconstitutional for any municipality to deal in wood and coal, and that the same decision applied to other necessities of life. He proposed that the Lynn legislative representatives be asked to attempt to have the supreme court again asked for a decision, because of a change in the personnel of the tribunal.

Victor J. McCone, Frank B. Portland, the Rev. B. S. Sailor and William A. Mason, all spoke on the need of relief. George B. Brown urged the council to consider the establishment of a public market place, which he said would prove successful.

## TUFTS FRESHMEN WIN RUSH FROM THE SOPHOMORES

Their colors still flying on the campus when the chapel bell rang to end the contest at 7:50 o'clock this morning, the Tufts freshmen emerged victors in the closest flag rush in a decade. The sophomores put up a keen contest and succeeded in tearing down two of the five official flags by spectacular work.

When the first bell rang at 7:30 o'clock the freshmen flags were broken out simultaneously on two trees at the extreme ends of the campus. After a struggle of 15 minutes, a sophomore, Proctor B. Smith, succeeded in climbing above the freshman guards on the tree on Professors row and tearing down both flags. With five minutes left, the sophomores then made a determined attack on the tree near the chapel, but with their backs to the tree the freshmen succeeded in standing off the sophomores until the time limit expired. In the meanwhile one lone freshman went to an isolated spot on the campus and threw a weighted flag into the branches of a tree. This flag was noticed by the sophomores.

The freshmen and sophomores will continue their interclass contest this afternoon when the annual football game will be played on Tufts oval. If the freshmen win the two points which go with this game they will jump into the lead in the total points, 5 to 4. The freshmen secured one point by winning the rush and the sophomores still lead, 3 to 2.

## DEACONESS FAIR SCORES SUCCESS

With its first day a success, the fair of the Deaconess Aid Society, in Tremont Temple will be continued between 10 a. m. and 10 p. m. till tomorrow night. Lorimer and Gilbert halls are arranged to represent Japanese gardens.

There is a "grail" feature consisting of a pretty girl in the costume of 50 years ago, with a wealth of curls and big pockets from which the required coin will bring forth attractive souvenirs.

## MAINE PLATE BLOWN INWARD

HAVANA, Cuba—About 120 feet aft of the bow of the Maine a plate was discovered Tuesday which was identified as forming a portion of the outer skin of the ship on the port side near the keel and under the magazines. It had been blown inward, the upper part being folded inward.

This apparently could have resulted only from external pressure and is said to be strongly confirmatory of the theory of an external explosion.

## TICKETS FOR GAME ARE SOON BOUGHT

It took but a short time this morning to dispose of the tickets to the Harvard-Dartmouth game which were offered to the public at Wright & Ditson's store on Washington street. Early this morning the line began to form and by the time the sale was opened, it stretched to and down Milk street. Speculators took no active part in the purchasing.

**COMPLETING INTER-CITY LINE**

LIMA, Ohio—The ouster proceedings brought by Wade Ellis, former state attorney-general, against the Standard Oil Company subsidiaries, have been dismissed by the circuit court because the decision of the United States Supreme court ordering the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey disposed of the cases.

**OFFERS HOME TO TEACHERS**

MILWAUKEE—Mrs. Charles Brown of Neenah has offered her handsome home in Neenah valued at \$40,000, as a home for members of the Wisconsin Teachers Association, practically without conditions other than that the association will care for the institution.

**American Tenor Who Sings in William Tell at London Opera House**



(Photo by Apeda Studio, New York)

ORVILLE HARROLD

## HEAD OF WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY SEES U. S. RESOURCES WASTED

If present generations are to exercise the proper foresight for the welfare of future ages they must stop at once their waste of the natural resources of the world, said Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, in a lecture delivered in Huntington hall last evening. It would do, he said, to continue to misuse them would substitute something else for coal or oil when they are exhausted.

When coal, oil and natural gas are used, he said, that is the end of them. They can never be brought back or used in some other form. With iron this is not true; it is used over and over again, but even this is no excuse for allowing it to rust. With coal the situation has another side as well. It has been found that the black smoke from chimneys, defacing towns and cities, beautiful works of art and whole country sides, is one-third waste, which means the possibility of a present and personal economy as well as of a general and an increase of civic beauty.

He believed in the rapid improvement of water power as one of the greatest factors in the economy of fuel and believed that navigable waters should in all instances belong to the government, and rights to it should never be disposed of to private parties. This he believed to be applicable to mining, timber and other resources.

Consevation, he said, and this was the subject of his discourse, had passed through the first wave of enthusiasm, and now came the real test of the movement. Mr. Van Hise will continue his talk in the same place tomorrow evening.

## MAYOR WRITES OF COPELEY SQUARE

Mayor Fitzgerald sent to the Chamber of Commerce yesterday a communication in which he requests an opinion as to the proper place for a subway station or stations in Copley square. The mayor wrote:

"The dissatisfaction that has been expressed with the square in its present condition is likely to be intensified if the structures erected by the rapid transit commission are found to be either unsightly in themselves or over-prominent or perhaps unrelated to the general design."

## WOMEN'S FOREIGN MISSION MEETING

WALTHAM, Mass.—Delegates representing the 60 societies in the Cambridge district of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are attending the annual district meeting being held at the First Methodist church in this city today.

The program this morning included the election of officers and the reading of reports of work done during the year.

The speakers this afternoon are Mrs. George E. Parks and Mrs. A. J. Faulkner.

## CAR BLOCKADES CHELSEA BRIDGE

All inbound and outbound traffic of the Bay State Street Railway company from Charlestown to Melrose was completely blocked for about two hours, from 6:30 to 8:30 o'clock this morning, by interruption of the power through the blowing down of three poles on Front street, near Chelsea bridge.

**HEAVY WIND IN DEDHAM**

DEDHAM, Mass.—A heavy wind passed over the Endicott section of Dedham and the Islington division of Westwood early this morning. Houses were unroofed, an ice house collapsed on Little Wigwam brook, the property of the Fisher, Churchill Company.

## FOR WOMEN and the HOME

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**MISS ELDER MAKES ARGUMENTS FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE**

Miss Margaret M. Elder, daughter of Samuel J. Elder, gave an address on "Woman and the Democracy" at the meeting of the study class of Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, 585 Boylston street, yesterday.

Miss Elder based her argument for woman's suffrage on the constitutional phrase which declares that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, the unsocialized excepted.

Miss Elder pointed out that women should not be placed in the category of "unsocial" beings in company with criminals, paupers and illiterates, and deprived of the right of voting. And that furthermore, since the state works for the common good only in that it consults the wishes of every member, the right of voting is natural and inherent to every member of a democratic society, women included.

"If women are social beings, capable of entering into the normal life of the community, must we not believe in their having a badge of membership in this democracy, the ballot to express their wish and will?" she said.

Miss Elder maintained that there are only two kinds of people opposed to woman suffrage; those who have a fundamental distrust in democracy and those who believe in the inferiority of women.

**OPEN CAMBRIDGE Y. W. C. A. NEW HOME**

The new home of the Cambridge Young Women's Christian Association, Temple and Austin streets, was opened to the public for the first time last night and more than 1500 men and women visited the building.

Introductory services were held in Hannum hall, a large lecture room. The hall is named in honor of Leander M. Hannum of Cambridge, who was a benefactor of the association to a large amount.

The building cost about \$60,000, including the finishings. Besides a trust fund of \$20,000 for current expenses, the association has an unexpended balance of the general fund pledged amounting to \$6000.

**WINNING TEAM TO GIVE DINNER**

As the outcome of the campaign made by the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the time of the recent industrial exposition for new members, which netted the organization 218 additional names, an informal dinner will be given by the winning team, headed by J. A. Voodry, at the Boston City Club on Nov. 22.

The purpose of the dinner is to promote a better acquaintance among the new members.

**TWO BOY SCOUT LECTURES**

The first open lectures in a course for training in boy scout work will be given tonight. H. W. Gibson will speak on "Campcraft" in Theodore Parker Memorial building. An hour later the second lecture will be given by Dr. David D. Scannell on "First Aid and Public Health."

**D. A. R. BAZAAR IN DECEMBER**

On Saturday the Monitor stated that the Massachusetts D. A. R. held a bazaar in Tremont temple Nov. 9, 10 and 11. The bazaar is to be held in Tremont Temple Dec. 7 and 8, not having been held on the date mentioned.

# Classified Advertisements

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660 BROADWAY, WEST SOMERVILLE

**BEAUTIFUL HOME****TO BE SOLD MUCH BELOW VALUE.**

Houses of 15 rooms, 2 baths, several extra lavatories, hardwood floors, 6 open fireplaces, and best fixtures of stone. In fact, an up-to-date magnificent home, nearly 25,000 feet of land, several shade and fruit trees, beautiful rose garden and lawn. Located in Dorchester's finest avenue. To be sold at less than one-half its worth.

CHAS. A. HALL & SON,  
645 TREMONT BLDG., BOSTON  
Tel. Haymarket 1539.

**Established 1884. Incorporated 1894.**

Telephone, Oxford 162.

**JOHN FAROUHAR'S SONS****ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS**

State, Gravel and Metal Roofing, Gutters, Conduits and Skylights. Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

DEALER IN REFINED MATERIALS  
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

WOLLASTON REAL ESTATE for sale  
to lot. L. WILLIAMS & CO., 78  
Beale st., near depot.

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS  
Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent  
ERASTUS H. SMITH.

**NEW HAVEN BOND ISSUES REJECTED IN LIGHT BALLOT**

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In a small vote that did not total 4200 every one of the five proposed issues of bonds for the city of New Haven, totaling \$50,000, which were authorized by the Legislature at the last session, subject to popular referendum, were rejected yesterday by the majority of those voters who chose to exercise the privilege of that referendum. There were scarcely more than one fifth of the votes cast that were recorded in the mayoralty fight last month.

BOSTON SOCIAL UNION MEETS

At the first meeting of the new year of the Boston Social Union held yesterday at Lincoln house, it was decided to introduce a new feature into the settlement work by having representatives from the settlements meet regularly to study games for boys. The meetings will be in charge of Miss Gladys Abbott. The officers elected for the Social Union were as follows: President, Robert A. Woods; vice-presidents, Miss Mary Follett and Alvin E. Dodd; secretary, Miss Ellen W. Coopfield; assistant secretary, Miss Emily A. Ball; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Tilton. The next meeting of the Cameronia proved remarkably steady.

**TWO BOY SCOUT LECTURES**

The first open lectures in a course for training in boy scout work will be given tonight. H. W. Gibson will speak on "Campcraft" in Theodore Parker Memorial building. An hour later the second lecture will be given by Dr. David D. Scannell on "First Aid and Public Health."

**D. A. R. BAZAAR IN DECEMBER**

On Saturday the Monitor stated that the Massachusetts D. A. R. held a bazaar in Tremont temple Nov. 9, 10 and 11. The bazaar is to be held in Tremont Temple Dec. 7 and 8, not having been held on the date mentioned.

**APARTMENTS TO LET****APARTMENTS TO LET****The Charles View****536 Commonwealth Ave. Junction of Beacon St.**

A few choice suites of 2, 3 and 4 rooms with Bath and Kitchenettes.

Just completed. Fine view of Park and River. All modern improvements.

N. E. Telephone in each suite. Electric Elevator, Vacuum cleaning system.

Leases begin Nov. 1. Apply on Premises or Telephone DAVIS & SHERMAN, B. B. 5039 J.

**RENT FREE to Jan. 1st, 1912.****5-ROOM SUITE**

80 ST. BOTOLPH ST., suite 3—Steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service.

Large, airy, lighted room, 15' x 18' 6".

Applies to THE ASSOCIATED TRUST, 141 Milk st., Boston.

Milk st., Boston.

**6-ROOM SUITE**

704 HUNTINGTON AVE.—To be let with steam heat, situated on the corner of Wain st., rent \$83 per month. Apply to THE ASSOCIATED TRUST, 141 Milk st., Boston.

Steam heat, continuous hot water, excellent location.

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Apply to THE ASSOCIATED TRUST, 141 Milk st., Boston.

Steam heat



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

**AMERICAN LADY** would like service in exchange for room and board in refined family, in or near Boston; competent and reliable; references: state name and address. MISS EVA TURNER, 487 Mass. ave., Boston. 15

**AMERICAN WOMAN** wishes position; light duties or will take any place of trust for board and warm room; small compensation; can speak French; good reference; letter. MISS L. A. GALE, 46 Warland st., Cambridge. Mass. 15

**A REFINED GIRL**, (19) would like employment in private homes or afternoons; not a companion; can speak French; good references. Apply after 4 o'clock. GRACE C. JONES, 34 Yarmouth st., Boston. 18

**ASSISTANT wanted**; young girl who will come in for a few hours each day to help in housework; good references. Address: MISS MARCH, The Sheepfold, 394 Massachusetts ave., Boston, or telephone Fremont 505-M. 17

**ASSISTANT wanted**; young girl who will work in house; good references. Apply after 4 o'clock. GRACE C. JONES, 34 Yarmouth st., Boston. 18

**ASSISTANT wanted**; young girl who wants position in small family; thoroughly reliable; desires privilege of attending evening school. CHRISTINE KNUDSEN, 100 Washington st., Boston. 17

**ASSISTANT wanted**; young girl who wants position in family; permanent place desired more than high wages. MRS. CARRIE B. KNIGHT, 500 Grove st., Worcester, Mass. 21

**ASSISTANT—Colored woman** wants work with elderly couple in flat; can furnish good references. MRS. L. E. SMITH, 312 Hubbard ave., North Cambridge. Mass. 21

**ATTENDANT—HOUSEKEEPER** wishes position in family; best references. MRS. J. A. DICKINSON, 41 Tower st., Forest Hills. Mass. 21

**ATTENDANT—COMPANION** experienced; can speak French; good travel record; conscientious and reliable; good references. MRS. N. R. GORHAM, 96 St. Botolph st., Boston. Tel. Back Bay 2978. 17

**ATTENDANT—COMPANION**, bright, refined; American; good references; position for part-time light household duties or travel. BERTHA JOHNSON, Scituate, Mass. 18

**ATTENDANT—COMPANION** desires permanent position; several years' experience; care for elderly; good travel record; conscientious and reliable; good references. MRS. M. McLENNAN, 163 Hemmenway st., Boston. Tel. 24719 Back Bay. 15

**ATTENDANT—COMPANION**, bright, refined; American; good references; position for part-time light household duties or travel. BERTHA JOHNSON, Scituate, Mass. 18

**ATTENDANT—COMPANION** desires permanent position; several years' experience; care for elderly; good travel record; conscientious and reliable; good references. MRS. E. COLEMAN, 407 Belmont st., Manchester, N. H. up one flight. 20

**ATTENDANT—Young lady** would like position, with child or elderly person; good references; good references. MISS STEVENS' DIRECTORY, 220 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. 1936. Oct 20.

**BOOKKEEPER**, double-entry, and stenographer, 10 years' experience; excellent references; capable, accurate and good penman. C. BUXTON, 130 Sycamore st., Somerville, Mass. 21

**CARETAKER and Janitor**, age 60, son, good salary. Mention 6355. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). S. Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2304-W. 15

**CASHIER**, capable girl, desires position; has had year's experience. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 2304-W. 15

**CHEF—Young woman**, speaking French and Italian, with position as maid; good references. MRS. MARY HEATH, 603 Tremont st., Boston. 18

**CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRIES**—Young, neat, willing; good waitress; 2 years' references; good references. MISS STEVENS' DIRECTORY, 247 Calleld st., Dorchester, Mass. 15

**CHAPERONE**—Lady experienced in European and American traveling would act as companion; good references; good references; good references. E. B. BARRY, 42 Cherry st., West Newton, Mass. 18

**COMPANION—ATTENDANT**, thoroughly experienced; 12 years' position; good references; good references; good references. MRS. O. H. COLMAN, 407 Belmont st., Boston. Tel. 1936. Oct 20.

**COMPANION—ATTENDANT**—American; good refinement and ability wished; position in small family. MRS. S. CLOUGH, 20 Westville st., Dorchester, Mass. 18

**COMPANION—Young woman** wishes employment 2 or 3 evenings weekly as attendant or companion; references given. MRS. JENIE HAMMOND, 20 Saracan st., Dorchester, Mass. 18

**COMPANION—ATTENDANT** wishes position with young, middle-aged or elderly person; good references; apply by letter. MISS JENIE HAMMOND, 20 Saracan st., Dorchester, Mass. 18

**COMPANION—Cultured young woman** has practical knowledge of manuring and tending garden; would like position in first-class references. MRS. A. V. STOKES, care T. W. Chester, Hartford, Conn. 20

**COMPANION—Educated, refined lady**, thorough French scholar; good references; no objection to tutoring; best references. MADAME WYNNE FOWLER, 157 Tremont st., room 19, Boston. 21

**COOK**, all-round or pastry, wishes position in hotel or restaurant in city; home-style. MRS. MARY GREEN, 16 E. Spring st., Boston. 15

**COOK**, first class, desires position, or will care for apartments or do general housework. MRS. NORAH FORRESTER, 22 Lawrence st., Boston. 15

**COOK—Young woman** (24) desires position as cook or housekeeper; would do general work in small private family; please make all appointments by letter. MISS MARY MACKBETH, 27 Appleton st., Boston. 15

**COOK**, general housework or chambermaid; N. S. Protestant; good references. M. M. CAMPBELL, 62 Warwick st., Roxbury. 15

**COOK**, colored girl, desires position; will do general work; general work. HANNAH COOPER, 12 Norrington st., Boston. 12

**COOK—Reliable German girl** wants position; if family of 3 or 4 adults; capable; good references. MRS. M. L. GLOSS, 27 Anstel st., Boston. 15

**COOK**, all-round or pastry, wishes position in hotel or restaurant in city; home-style. MRS. MARY GREEN, 16 E. Spring st., Boston. 15

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**COOK ACCOMMODATOR** would like position for 4 days a week or a month; good experience; good pay. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 120 Boylston st., Boston. 15

**COOK**, colored girl, desires position as cook; references: private family. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 2304-W. 21

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# World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

## SMALL INVESTMENT BUYING IS NOTED IN STOCK MARKET

Securities Under Moderate Pressure Decline to Lower Level and Business Is Rather Light

### LOCALS SELL OFF

New York stocks continue to swing along in a perfunctory way. Prices show comparatively small changes from day to day and the volume of business would indicate that the public is doing little investment buying.

Opening quotations today were fractionally above last night's closing prices but there seemed to be plenty of offerings on the advances so that during the early sales the market appeared to have a weak tone. Reading was an exception, recording a good advance during the first few minutes preceding later. Lehigh Valley advanced early but soon lost its gain.

There did not seem to be the same optimistic feeling among traders as before and the talk seemed to be that as stocks have had a rise of 10 to 15 points since the low level of September it was time for a reaction.

United Fruit continued to be the center of attraction on the local exchange. During the first few minutes trading the stock had a gain of 3 points over last night's closing. The rights changed hands at the opening at 18 and shaded off later.

Trading on both the New York and Boston exchanges became rather listless and dull during the first half of the session. The tone continued heavy.

Steel opened up 1/2% and dropped more than point. Reading was up 1/2% at the opening at 15 1/2. It improved fractionally and then declined more than a point. Union Pacific opened up 1/2% at 17 1/2, advanced to 17 1/2 and declined to 17. Pennsylvania was off 1/2 at the opening at 12 1/2 and continued to sag.

Interborough was strong. After opening up 1/2 at 44 1/2 it advanced 2 points further. Lehigh Valley opened unchanged at 17 1/2, advanced to 18 1/2 and then declined nearly 3 points.

United Fruit on the local exchange lost all of its advance before midday. United Shoe Machinery opened up a point at 46 and improved fractionally. The coppers were heavy. Keweenaw, which sold up as high as 1/2 yesterday, closing at 1/2, opened at 1 and declined to 75 cents a share. Isle Royale was up a good fraction.

Stocks were lower in the early afternoon and the tone was weak at the beginning of the last hour. Steel was under 61. Other active issues were a point to two points or more under the opening figures.

United Fruit on the local exchange declined 2 points more.

LONDON—The securities markets in the late trading were irregular. Gilt-edged investments failed to rally owing to the postponement until next week of the government's statements regarding Anglo-German relations. Home rails were mixed as the coal miners' vote against a strike was not announced until after the official close.

Americans displayed heaviness on the curb. Other departments had a sluggish appearance. De Beers unchanged at 19%. Rio Tintos up 1/2 at 65 1/2.

Continental bourses were heavy.

### THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and cold; temperature today, moderate to brisk west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight; colder in eastern Massachusetts; Thursday, fair; colder; brisk west winds.

The disturbance that passed over this vicinity last night is now central near Narragansett Bay and has moved across the eastern portion of the lake region and along the Atlantic coast north of Virginia. It was still showing this morning in northern New England and the area of high pressure moving in from the North west is causing the temperature to fall between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi River, with below zero in Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 45° 12 noon 46° 46°

2 p. m. 45°

Average temperature yesterday, 33 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo ..... 34  
Albany ..... 34  
Nantucket ..... 40/41 (High water)  
New York ..... 36  
Boston ..... 36  
Washington ..... 38/39 (Des. Motes)  
Philadelphia ..... 36/37 (Des. Motes)  
Jacksonville ..... 56  
St. Louis ..... 48  
San Francisco ..... 62 (Portland, Me.)

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW

Sun rises ..... 6:35 (High water)

Sun sets ..... 7:47 (7:47 a.m.)

Length of day ..... 9:47

### NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open High Low Last  
Allis-Chalmers ..... 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4  
Allis-Chalmers pf ..... 14 14 14 14  
Amalgamated ..... 59 59 67 58 58  
Am Beet Sugar ..... 55 55 55 55  
Am Can ..... 11 11 11 11  
Am Can pf ..... 90 90 89 90 90  
Am Car Foundry ..... 52 52 52 52 52  
Am Can pf ..... 116 116 116 116  
Am Cotton Oil ..... 45 45 44 44 44  
Am Lined Oil pf ..... 28 28 28 28 28  
Am Malt pf ..... 41 41 41 41 41  
Am Smelting ..... 71 71 69 70 70  
Am Smelting pf ..... 102 102 102 102 102  
Am Sunf. See B. ..... 84 84 84 84 84  
Am Steel Foundry ..... 32 32 32 32 32  
Am Sugar ..... 117 117 117 117 117  
Am T. & T. ..... 138 138 137 137 138  
Am Writing Pa. ..... 27 27 27 27 27  
Anaconda ..... 36 36 36 36 36  
Canadian Pacific ..... 39 39 39 39 39  
Central Leather ..... 23 23 23 23 23  
Ches. & Ohio ..... 14 14 14 14 14  
C. C. & St. L. ..... 63 63 63 63 63  
Chi & Gi West ..... 19 19 20 19 20  
Chi & Gi West pf ..... 38 38 37 37 37  
China ..... 23 23 23 23 23  
Col Southern 1st pf ..... 75 75 75 75 75  
Com Gas ..... 141 141 140 140 140  
Corn Products ..... 10 10 10 10 10  
Corn Products pf ..... 76 76 76 76 76  
Denver ..... 23 23 23 23 23  
Denver pf ..... 49 49 49 49 49  
Eric ..... 32 32 32 32 32  
Eric 1st pf ..... 53 53 53 53 53  
Gen Electric ..... 152 152 152 152 152  
Goldfield Corp ..... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2  
Gt Nor pf ..... 127 127 127 127 126  
Gt Nor Ore ..... 43 43 43 43 43  
Harvester ..... 106 106 106 106 106  
Hocking Val ..... 124 124 124 124 124  
Ill Central ..... 141 141 141 141 141  
Inter-Met ..... 15 15 15 15 15  
Inter-Met pf ..... 44 46 46 46 46  
Int Pump ..... 33 33 33 33 33  
Kan City So ..... 29 29 29 29 29  
Kan City So pf ..... 65 65 65 65 65  
Kan & Tex ..... 31 31 31 31 31  
Leaded Gas ..... 105 105 105 105 104  
Lehigh Valley ..... 179 179 178 178 177  
L & N ..... 149 149 149 149 149  
Mem ..... 20 20 20 20 20  
M. S. Y. & S. St. M. ..... 154 154 154 154 154  
Missouri Pacific ..... 41 41 40 40 40  
Nat Busit ..... 141 141 141 141 141  
Nat Lead ..... 49 49 49 49 49  
Nevada Cons. Corp. ..... 17 17 17 17 17  
Nevada Cons. Corp. ..... 23 23 23 23 23  
N. Y. Central ..... 107 107 106 106 107  
N. Y. Central ..... 149 149 149 149 149  
Norfolk & Western ..... 11 11 10 10 10  
Northern Pacific ..... 11 11 11 11 11  
Northwestern ..... 145 145 145 144 144  
North American ..... 73 73 73 73 73  
Ontario & Western ..... 40 40 40 40 40  
Pacific T & T pf. ..... 98 98 98 98 98  
Pennsylvania ..... 122 122 122 122 122  
Penn Gas ..... 105 105 105 105 105  
Pittsburg Coal ..... 19 19 19 19 19  
Pullman Coal Co. ..... 44 44 44 44 44  
Pullman Coal Co. ..... 158 158 158 158 158  
Ray Cons. Copper ..... 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2  
Reynolds Steel ..... 21 21 21 21 21  
Rock Island ..... 6 6 6 6 6  
Rock Island pf ..... 50 50 50 50 50  
Southern Pacific ..... 113 113 111 112 112  
Southern Railway ..... 29 29 29 29 29  
S. L. & S. D. 2d pf. ..... 31 31 31 31 31  
St Paul ..... 11 11 11 10 10  
Tennessee Copper ..... 6 6 6 6 6  
Texas Pacific ..... 24 24 24 24 24  
Third Avenue ..... 11 11 11 11 11  
T. L. & S. L. & W. ..... 18 18 18 18 18  
Volvo M. & L. W. pf. ..... 2 2 2 2 2  
Watford Typewriter ..... 101 101 102 101 102  
Union Pacific ..... 171 171 171 171 171  
Union Pacific pf ..... 92 92 92 92 92  
United Ry. Co. ..... 35 35 35 35 35  
Utah Copper ..... 6 6 6 6 6  
Utah Copper 1st pf ..... 109 109 109 109 109  
X. S. Rubber ..... 46 46 46 46 46  
Yard Steel pf. ..... 109 109 109 108 108  
\*Ex-dividend.

### BONDS

High Low Last

Am Tel & Tel cy ..... 108 108 108 108 108  
Atchison gen 4s ..... 99 92 99 92 92  
Baltimore & Ohio 4s ..... 83 83 83 83 83  
Chinese Imp 5s w t ..... 96 94 96 94 94  
C. B. & Q. 4s ..... 55 55 55 55 55  
Denver 4d ..... 88 88 88 88 88  
Eric ev B ..... 77 77 77 77 77  
Interboro Met 4 1/2s ..... 19 19 19 19 19  
J. G. 4 1/2s (new) ..... 93 93 93 93 93  
Kings & Texas 4s ..... 57 57 57 57 57  
Lake Shore 4s ..... 1931 93 93 93 93 93  
N. Y. City 4 1/2s ..... 107 107 107 107 107  
N. Y. City 4s ..... 100 100 100 100 100  
N. Y. City 4s ..... 1959 100 100 100 100 100  
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Norfolk & Western ev. ..... 128 128 128 128 128  
Brading gen 4s ..... 98 98 98 98 98  
Rock Island 4s ..... 13 13 13 13 13  
Southern Pacific ev. ..... 97 97 97 97 97  
U. S. Steel 5s ..... 102 102 102 102 102  
Union Pacific 4s ..... 103 103 103 103 103  
Wabash 4s ..... 14 14 14 14 14  
Wabash Central 4s ..... 92 92 92 92 92

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Norfolk & Western ev. ..... 128 128 128 128 128  
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Southern Pacific ev. ..... 97 97 97 97 97  
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C. B. & Q. 4s ..... 55 55 55 55 55  
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Interboro Met 4 1/2s ..... 19 19 19 19 19  
J. G. 4 1/2s (new) ..... 93 93 93 93 93  
Kings & Texas 4s ..... 57 57 57 57 57  
Lake Shore 4s ..... 1931 93 93 93 93 93  
N. Y. City 4 1/2s ..... 107 107 107 107 107  
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# LATEST MARKET REPORTS



# Events of Interest to Investors

## STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE NATIONAL BISCUIT

**Extra Dividend Declaration Reflects Prosperity Enjoyed by the Company Since Its Organization**

## HAS GREAT GROWTH

In the declaration of an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock, together with regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on its common and preferred issues, is reflected the prosperous year of the National Biscuit Company, which is now free of all bonded indebtedness. When the company was formed 13 years ago it assumed bonds of \$1,814,000. At the beginning of the last fiscal year \$609,000 of these bonds were outstanding. With these bonds now retired there is every reason to believe that the company will improve its already excellent dividend record. National Biscuit has paid 52 consecutive dividends of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock and has an excellent dividend record on its common stock.

On that issue it paid 30 consecutive quarterly dividends of 1 per cent up to 1907. During 1907 and 1908 the company paid eight quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent and during 1909 and 1910 there were paid eight quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent.

In addition the company paid three extra dividends of 1 per cent on its common stock in 1906, 1907 and in 1908, making 49 dividends on its common stock altogether. The company earned 8.5 per cent on its total outstanding stock, as against 7.56 per cent in 1910.

There has also been a notable increase in the stockholders, which number 7769 is against about 1300 when the company was formed. An argument in favor of efficiency is supplied by the fact that 2586 of the present stockholders are employees of the company. Employees are allowed to purchase preferred stock on the instalment plan and in this manner they have bought \$469 shares which is exclusive of the stock held by directors, officers and managers.

During the year the company erected a new fireproof factory at Houston, Texas, at a cost of \$325,000.

A new \$1,000,000 plant is in process of erection in Kansas City.

The sales of the company for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1911, totaled \$45,340,232, an increase of \$2,619,688, or 6.09 per cent. Including materials and supplies, which amounted to about \$4,600,000, among current assets, the company's working capital totaled \$11,337,788 as against \$11,051,221 in 1910. The cash item was over \$800,000 larger and it is apparent that the company is in a very strong cash position and having no bonded indebtedness is able to raise whatever funds it may need with a minimum of effort.

The history of operations for the last seven years has been:

Sales	Profits	Surplus	
\$45,340,232	\$4,619,688	\$11,240,631	
1910	42,720,543	3,973,576	10,111,646
1909	41,802,224	4,401,415	9,217,410
1908	40,722,930	3,954,507	8,606,419
1907	39,702,566	3,822,338	7,596,075
1906	41,049,436	3,731,928	6,935,495
1905	\$351,106,298.92	\$317,822,019.49	

Although still slow, trading on the San Francisco stock and bond exchange during October was markedly better than during September and better than for October of a year ago. A marked increase in activity is expected this month. Figures follow:

## FRUIT HARVEST IN CALIFORNIA MOST ABUNDANT

**SAN FRANCISCO**—In regard to general conditions obtaining in California S. R. Wakefield & Co. say in their monthly circular:

The fruit harvest in California this year has made good the predictions of the most optimistic and has brought to the banks of the interior cities many millions of dollars and the gold is still pouring in. The farmers and fruit growers are selling their large crops at splendid prices and to an eager market which is paying largely in cash. The olive crop is the largest in the history of the state and walnuts are selling for 20 per cent higher than last year. It is estimated that more than 90 per cent of the dried fruit output of California has already passed into the hands of the dealers and the growers have their money in bank. It is reported that in the Santa Clara valley alone more than \$8,000,000 in cash has been paid to fruit growers. Grapes have brought good prices, especially barley, which has proven a heavy crop. So much of this has been expected, however, that there is danger of local consumers being compelled to import this winter.

Other crops are equally satisfactory and the indications are that as a result of the combination of big crops, high prices and an active market, 1912 will prove a banner year for the agriculturists of California.

The banks of the interior are all well supplied with money and this condition of financial prosperity is consequently extended to the larger cities, where loaning funds are abundant at a time of the year when deposits should ordinarily be declining.

Despite the disturbance of European finance caused by the Italian invasion of Tripoli and the civil strife in China and the slight temporary decline in American securities due to the government's activity in the dissolution of trusts, Californians have experienced no anxiety and have not been disturbed. Whatever the results of such things may ultimately be, it seems quite improbable that they will make any material difference to the investors in California securities or that they will have any derogatory influence on the happy condition of affairs which now obtains on the Pacific coast.

The bank clearings for October are greater by nearly \$30,000,000 than for September and more than \$33,000,000 increase over October of 1910. Following is the detailed report:

Although still slow, trading on the San Francisco stock and bond exchange during October was markedly better than during September and better than for October of a year ago. A marked increase in activity is expected this month. Figures follow:

## GOOD SHOWING FOR DETINNING

**NEW YORK**—Vulcan Detinning Company's report for nine months ended Dec. 31, 1911, when issued will show earnings much larger than for 1910. In fact, were the report for a full year instead of for nine months only, it is possible that all records would be broken.

The last quarterly dividend declared on the preferred stock was at the rate of the full 7 per cent a year. Earnings are running away above dividend requirements, but directors have not definitely decided to maintain a 7 per cent rate next year. The matter will be threshed out when directors again meet for dividend action toward the end of December. Business prospects for next year will decide the matter.

Prospects for a continuance of the full dividend on the preferred are good.

And the real interest of stockholders centers in the award secured by Detinning Company against American Can Company for \$677,352 for infringement of patents. In case the Vulcan Company receives nearly \$700,000 all back dividends on the preferred amounting to about 21 per cent, or \$15,000, can be paid.

## CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1910 as follows:

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$183,678.

## STATE RETIRES NOTES

State Treasurer Stevens will today retire \$2,000,000 notes issued in anticipation of the payment of taxes. A large portion of the payments will be made to Boston banks. Most of the notes carried interest at the rate of 2½ per cent.

## THE SUGAR MARKET

**NEW YORK**—Local refined and raw sugar markets unchanged. London debts steady, November 10s. 10½d., off 3d.; December 16s. 11½d., and May 17s. 2½d., unchanged.

## TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

*Prices figured on a wholesale basis.*

### ARRIVALS

Str. Bohemian from Liverpool with 13,924 bbls grapes.

Str Gloucester from Norfolk with 300 bxs oranges 35 bags peanuts, 30 bags, 25 bbls spinach, 29 cts persimmons.

Str Persian from Philadelphia with 99 bbls sweet potatoes, 100 bxs macaroni.

Str Norfolk due here tomorrow, has 415 bbls spinach, 60 bbls sweet potato.

Arrivals Str Chippewa due here tomorrow from Jacksonville, has 184 bxs grapefruit, 5 cts pineapples, 727 lbs oranges.

Str City of Memphis, from Savannah here Friday Nov. 17, has 74 bxs oranges, 3 cts pineapples, 12 cts vegetables.

Str Winifredian, due Nov. 21, from Liverpool has 9828 bbls Almeria grapes.

Boston Receipts Apples 5548 bbls 1907 bxs, cranberries 428 bbls, Florida oranges 622 bxs, lemons 324 bxs, California fruit 4 cars, grapes 14,002 bbls, 10,822 bxs 3998 carriers, raisins 3328 bxs, dates 1000 bxs, peanuts 35 bags, potatoes 18,401 bush, sweet potatoes 313 bbls, onions 1266 bush.

### PROVISIONS

#### BOSTON POULTRY RECEIPTS

Today, 1818 pkgs; last year 1410 pkgs.

#### BOSTON PRICES

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents, \$5.40@5.90; in wood, clears, \$4@4.70; winter wheat patents \$4.60@4.90, straights \$4.40@4.75, clear \$4.25@4.60. Kansas hard winter patents in mill \$4.85@5.40, rye flour \$5.10@5.80, graham flour \$4.05@4.80.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 86½c, steamer yellow 86c, No. 3 yellow 85½c; to ship from the West, all rail, No. 2 yellow 85@85½c; No. 3 yellow 84½c@85c, lake and rail shipment none offering.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 56½c, No. 2 55½c, No. 3 53c, rejected white none offering, to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs clipped white 56@56½c, 36 to 38 lbs 55@55½c, 34 to 36 lbs 54@54½c.

Cornmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.60@1.62, 100-lb bag granulated \$4.40@4.10, bolted \$3.90@4; oatmeal, rolled \$4.20@4.10, holed \$2.80@2.65; medium \$5.00@5.80 bbl, cut and ground \$6.05@6.40.

Milkfeed—To ship from the mills, bran \$2.65@2.72, winter \$2.65@2.75, middlings \$2.75@2.90, mixed feed \$2.85@3@3.00, red dog \$3.25, cottonseed meal \$3.11, hominy feed \$31.40, gluten feed \$30.40, stock feed \$30.50.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice \$27@28, No. 1 \$25.50@26.50, No. 2 \$25@26, No. 3 \$19@20, No. 1, Canadian \$25@26; straw, rye \$19.50@20.50, oats \$10.50@11.50.

Butter—Northern creamery, 32@33c; western creamery 22@33c.

Eggs—Fancy nearly henney, 49@51c; eastern, best, 40@44c; western, best, 30@31c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.55@2.60; medium choice, hand picked, \$2.30@2.50; California small white, \$2.60@2.65; yellow eyes, best, \$2.25@2.40; red kidney, choice, \$3.50.

Potatoes—Maine, per 2-bu bag, \$1.80@1.90; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$2.25@2.75.

Onions—Conn river, 100-lb bag, \$1.50@1.85; York state, per 100-lb bag, \$1.75@1.90.

Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50@4.

Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2@5; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$5.50@9.

## DIVIDENDS

International Smelting & Refining Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 1.

The United Dry Goods Companies have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock.

Massachusetts Mills in Georgia will pay regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent Dec. 1, to stock of record Nov. 15.

The Calumet & Arizona Mining Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable Dec. 18 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Pure Oil Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent and an extra dividend of 10 per cent on common stock, payable Dec. 1.

The Superior & Pittsburgh Copper Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents a share, payable Dec. 18 to stock of record Dec. 1.

The Associated Merchants Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent and the usual extra dividend of ½ per cent on its common stock.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The Crown Reserve Mining Company has declared the regular monthly dividend of 2 per cent and extra dividend of 3-½ per cent on its stock, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 30.

The Chicago Northwestern Railway Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the preferred stock and 1¾ per cent on the common stock, both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 1.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey declared a dividend of 7½ a share, payable Dec. 15, to holders of record Nov. 17. The Standard Oil Company of New York declared a dividend of \$20 a share, payable Dec. 15, to holders of record Dec. 5. This is equivalent to \$3.05 a share on the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, bringing the disbursement up to about the regular payment for this period which has been \$10 a share on the stock of the New Jersey company.

Following the meeting of the Standard Oil directors formal announcement was made of the manner of distribution of stocks of subsidiary companies to the shareholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

THE SUGAR MARKET

**NEW YORK**—Local refined and raw sugar markets unchanged. London debts steady, November 10s. 10½d., off 3d.; December 16s

# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## AHMED RIZA BEY TELLS STORY OF LYCEUM SITE

When Former Sultan Sought to Please Revolutionary Leader, Latter Won Land for Educational Center

### GIRLS TO BE AIDED

Only Barrier Now to Plan of Raising Muhammadan Women by Modern Training Is Cost of Equipment

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Retarded by the Italo-Turkish conflict but in no wise abandoned is the scheme of education for Muhammadan women, the chief mover of which is his excellency Ahmed Riza Bey, recently elected for the third time president of the Ottoman Chamber of Deputies.

In an interview granted by him to the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle Ahmed Riza Bey gives an interesting account of the way in which he has served the efforts of the former Sultan, Abdul Hamid, to gain his friendship to the purpose which he always has so much at heart, namely the construction and establishment of a lyceum for Muhammadan girls.

Abdul Hamid feared Ahmed Riza Bey above all the revolutionary leaders, for he knew the power of his pen, a weapon more dangerous than the sword. On Ahmed's return to Constantinople the Sultan sent for him and said:

### Sultan Makes Offer

"Ahmed, art thou still cross with me? Is there nothing I can do for thee? Do ask me, ask anything thou hast set thy heart upon and it shall be given thee."

"I showed in my attitude all respect to Abdul Hamid," relates Ahmed Riza Bey, "as he was still then our padishah and khalif, but I refused to accept any personal favors from him. But just as I was leaving the Yildiz kiosk the idea struck me that the ex-Sultan might be made the instrument of the realization of a national task, the ideal of which has been before my spiritual eye, smiling, beckoning, stimulating me, during all the long, weary years of my exile."

## EARL GREY WILL AID INDUSTRIAL PEACE BY COPARTNERSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)

NEWCASTLE, Eng.—Speaking at a banquet in his honor given at Newcastle, Earl Grey said that he had a confession to make. A few years ago he was haunted by the fear that the future of the British empire was in danger, not so much from any external pressure but because of the lack of a proper self-respecting imperial spirit in the self-governing nations of the empire, including the people of the United Kingdom. This fear however, he rejoiced to say had been largely dispelled by the events of recent years.

The stream of evidence which came flooding in from South Africa, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia, all went to show that in the self-governing dominions there existed the belief that there was a greater and a better future for them all inside rather than outside the British empire.

Continuing he said that he proposed to devote himself during the next 10 years to cooperating with those who were endeavoring to abolish slums and slum conditions and to helping the worker forward in the path of his natural evolution from the status of worker to that of partner.

There was a steadily growing belief that in the application of copartnership principles to industrial enterprise lay the hope of industrial peace and efficiency.

## AFRICAN DEFENSE BILL REQUIRES LORD METHUEN

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPETOWN, S. Africa—Although Gen. Sir Reginald Hart will take over the command of the forces in South Africa next March, as originally arranged, it is understood that Gen. Lord Methuen, the present commander-in-chief in South Africa, will, in accordance with the wishes of the Union government, stay in South Africa until the Union defense bill has been passed through Parliament.

### LANGUAGES TAUGHT FREELY

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The town council of Karlsruhe has decided that instruction in English and French shall be given free of charge in the elementary schools under its jurisdiction. Only specially selected pupils of the upper classes will be permitted to take advantage of this instruction, and either English or French may be selected.

## PADDINGTON STATION BEING ENLARGED TO COPE WITH TRAFFIC

Great Western Railway's Growing Business Makes Extension of Terminal With New Land Necessary

### CHANGE GOING ON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The work of enlarging and extending Paddington station has begun, but owing to the enormous amount of work entailed by the alterations it is unlikely that it can be completed under 12 months.

The station, which was built in 1854, has nine platforms, one of which (No. 1) has already been extended and is by far the longest platform in London. The yearly increase of traffic on the Great Western railway, both passenger and goods, has shown that these nine platforms are insufficient and three more are to be added. The improvements will extend for a considerable distance down the line; 60 acres of land have been acquired just outside London for putting up goods sheds, and the bridges between that point and the terminus will be rebuilt in some cases.

The new platforms at Paddington station are to be added beyond No. 9 platform, in the space between it and the Grand Junction canal, one wide one being allowed for dealing with the enormous milk traffic of the Great Western railway, and an extra roadway will be made between platforms 11 and 12. The enormous vaulted roof covering the extension will be constructed on a frame of steel work.

It is estimated that the improvements and extension carried out in this contract will suffice for the growing needs of the great terminus for many years to come.

### PERSIA APPOINTS MR. NEW

(Special to the Monitor)

TEHERAN, Persia—George New of the Indo-European telegraph department has been appointed administrator of the Persian telegraphs.

## LEATHER-SELLERS COLLEGE WINS 11 OF 13 MEDALS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The prizes gained by the students of the Leather Sellers Company's Technical College were recently distributed by the lady mayorress in the presence of the lord mayor, the master, John Pullman, Dr. Parker, the principal of the college, and many others.

Dr. Parker said that during the present session 27 students attended the day sessions and 82 the evening ones. The students had secured 11 out of 13 medals awarded in competition with the whole of Great Britain and Ireland.

In the course of an address to the students the lord mayor recalled the fact that in former days the company stamped leather just as gold is stamped today.

That right of supervision and rejection no longer obtained, and because it no longer obtained, the purchaser was much more easily deceived.

The right was gone, but the company did the next best thing—it spent its funds on training the youth of the trade to produce good work.

## INCREASE IN FISHING PROFITS IN IRELAND DETAILED IN REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ire.—The government report which concerns the sea and inland fisheries of Ireland for the year 1910 has just been published. It appears that the total value, excluding salmon, of the fish and shellfish landed and sold was £375,630 (\$1,878,150), showing an increase of £11,829 over the previous year's trade, although there were not so many Irish vessels engaged in fishing.

Government loans amounting to £10,000 (\$50,000) have enabled fishermen to buy boats and fishing tackle; motor boats have also been built and willingly used in the fisheries. A number of improvements have been brought forward for the curing and packing of the fish and it is hoped that they will be adopted. The fish trade in inland towns has been much encouraged.

One hundred and twenty whales were brought to the whaling stations of Blackpool and Inverness producing 3365 barrels of oil. About 60 persons are employed at these stations. The fisheries give employment to a large number of men and boys.

## CANADA COMMISSION SINGLES OUT BEST FARMERS AS GUIDES

Conservation Report Gives Survey of Agriculture in Each Province and Points Out How to Meet Defects

### GROWTH REVEALED

(Special to the Monitor)

OTTAWA, Ont.—The valuable work which has been carried on by the commission of conservation of Canada is seen in the report which has recently been issued, dealing with lands, fisheries and game and minerals of the Dominion.

The section dealing with lands contains for the first time a comprehensive agricultural survey of the Dominion of Canada, in which each province is described separately; and the general results of the inquiry are given under such headings as rotation of crops, seed selection, manures and fertilizers, woods, fuel, stock, grain and general remarks.

By pointing out the widespread defects that exist in agricultural practice and by recommending as attainable standards the practice followed by the best farmers in each district, the commission takes a sensible and practical line which cannot fail to have valuable results. It recommends also that the municipal authorities and provincial governments should join in recognizing these best farmers as "illustration farmers," and by holding up the example of their good practise in attractive ways encourage others to follow their systems and methods.

The raising of the standard of agricultural methods would easily result in doubling the quantity of field crops obtained from the land now cultivated within a period of three years. It appears that the area under crops in Canada in 1891 was 15,662,811 acres, in 1901 it amounted to 19,673,740 acres, and in 1910 to 32,711,062 acres, an increase of 65 per cent over 1901. Canada's present area under crops therefore is today larger than the whole of arable land and permanent pasture in the United Kingdom.

## PAY UPON DELIVERY POSTAL PROPOSAL IS FAVORABLY VIEWED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The system proposed by Herbert Samuel, the postmaster-general, by which parcels can be sent from this country and the value of the goods paid on delivery, has found favor with the greater number of members of the London Chamber of Commerce who have replied to the circular letter addressed to them on this subject.

The scheme proposed by the postmaster-general is as follows: The sender will be required to pay a special charge of two pence and the delivery office will forward the amount collected less a small delivery charge and the poundage of the order. In no case will the sum collected on delivery exceed £20 (\$100). Mr. Samuel believes that the introduction of such a service between the United Kingdom and the continent will materially assist trade.

A similar system has been operating successfully for some years in France, goods being also delivered in England "contre remboursement," but this has been effected through a private firm of shippers and not through the postoffice. The method may have its drawbacks, but it certainly facilitates the interchange of commodities between parties unknown to each other, and obviates the difficulty connected with the transmission of money abroad.

### HARRY VARDON'S PUSH SHOT

(Special to the Monitor)

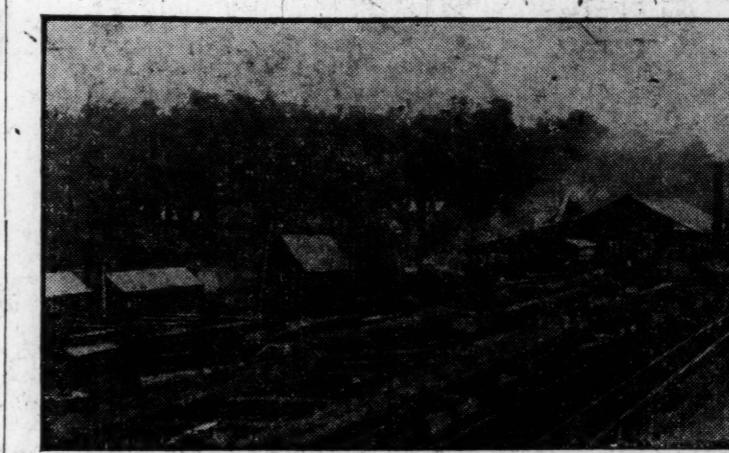
LONDON—In the November issue of the Empire Magazine P. A. Vaile, the well-known authority on golf, deals with Harry Vardon's famous "push shot." Mr. Vaile says it does not matter in the least that it is not a push shot at all and also that it is not Harry Vardon's exclusive property. Golfers are scrambling over one another to acquire the art because Vardon is again, much to the gratification of the golfing world, open champion.

### WINNIPEG MEN WILL TOUR

(Special to the Monitor)

WINNIPEG, Man.—Instead of visiting some part of Canada, as they have done in the past, the Winnipeg Business Men's Association will plan a tour to Great Britain next year. These tours have been undertaken on previous occasions for the purpose of building up better trade connections, and have been eminently successful in this respect. The same results are hoped for in the United Kingdom, where the principal trade centers will be visited.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS PROFITABLE



(Copyrighted: Used by permission of the Immigration and Tourist Bureau, Western Australia)

*Log hauling, Jarrahdale + Scene on Western Australian State railway line*

(Special to the Monitor)

PERTH, Aus.—The commissioner of government railways in western Australia has just published the results of the working of the system for the last financial year ended June 30, 1911, showing that despite the rapid additions to the mileage open caused by new construction, the profits continue to increase. Indeed, the railways have proved a remarkably good investment to the government of western Australia, apart from the stimulating effect they have.

After accounting for interest on the total capital of the railways there was still a net surplus of £224,441 (\$1,122,205).

Naturally measures would have to be taken to increase the supply of airmen, and it was, therefore, intended to establish training centers all over the country.

In this way they would soon have several hundred certified pilots drawn not only from the ranks of the officers but also from the non-commissioned ranks.

It is believed that the allowance to military aviators is to be increased and that aviation service will in future count as active service.

### KING TO OPEN SHOW AT CHELSEA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Royal International Horticultural Exhibition, to be held in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, will be opened by His Majesty the King at noon on May 22, 1912. The last exhibition of its kind in England was held in 1866.

Beginning with the skin garments fastened with thread made of sinews, and the embroidered sleeves and gloves shown in drawings of cavemen, she passed on to the earliest existing examples of needlework, a canopy that covered the barge of an Egyptian queen who lived in the days of Solomon, and a linen tunic of the fifteenth century B. C., both of which are in the Cairo museum.

The lecturer traced the rise of embroidery through the Roman empire and the Anglo-Saxon needlework to its highest level in 1300, which, she said, had never been surpassed, although in her opinion the work had been equalled by some of that exhibited in the royal school. The art had touched its lowest level in the last century, but latterly, the royal school and other schools of needlework had done much to bring about a revival.

Princess Christian, who was much interested in the address, has announced her intention of being present at as many as possible of the subsequent lectures.

### KING HARLEQUIN"

WILL BE PLAYED IN NEW OPERA HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—At the handsome new Kurfuersten opera house, in the west of Berlin, which is to be opened shortly, one of the first novelties will be "King Harlequin," by the English composer, Clutsam.

Herr Moris, the proprietor and manager of the opera, is bringing all his well-known good taste and vast experience to bear upon his undertaking, and has got together a high-class company. Herr Moris was for many years head stage manager of the Dresden Royal opera, and came to Berlin in that capacity at the Komische Oper when it opened.

An interesting novelty of the Kurfuersten opera will be a Christmas musical play for young people, composed by the 13-year-old musician, Korngold, who will conduct his own work.

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## FRANCE WILL TRAIN AVIATORS FOR ARMY AT MANY CENTERS

Minister for War Declares That Widespread Use of Aeroplanes Is Intended as Trial Period Is Over

### FACTS DISCLOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—In an interview accorded to a representative of the Paris Matin, M. Messimy, the minister of war, is reported to have stated that the trial period of military aviation was now at an end, and that the time for its definite organization had arrived.

It was intended in future to employ aviators not only for the general army maneuvers, he said, but for maneuvers on a much smaller scale, and before long the commanders of the 20 army corps would each have an aeronautic section at their disposal. It was even possible that, in future, every artillery regiment would have a group of aviators attached to it.

Naturally measures would have to be taken to increase the supply of airmen, and it was, therefore, intended to establish training centers all over the country. In this way they would soon have several hundred certified pilots drawn not only from the ranks of the officers but also from the non-commissioned ranks.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## ORIGINAL YARD MEASURE KEPT HERE

WINCHESTER, in England, has its ancient title perpetuated in "Winton," a name still used by the country people, and to be seen on the signposts outside the town. Of the four gates which were once part of the old walls surrounding the city, Westgate is the only one left standing. It gives access to the old High street—the "Principia" of the Romans, the "Cyp" or Cheapside of the Saxons, meaning the place where food was to be bought.

The Westgate itself, built on the site of an older Roman arch, dates from the fourteenth century, and over it is a museum containing various relics of the middle ages, including some interesting old weights and measures. Among these is the original yard measure, which has an amusing history.

The story runs that Henry VII. fixed the standard yard by the length of his arm, which was 34 inches. When Elizabeth came to the throne, however, she was not content with this arrangement, but being more generous than her grandfather, insisted on another inch being added to each end, thus making the regulation 36 inches of the present time. The "yard measure" is a solid iron bar, and the extra two inches can plainly be seen.

Another curiosity is the old "moor-horn," which was last sounded five years ago, and as its blast was estimated as being equal in power to three sirens, it is perhaps fortunate that it is not sounded oftener.

### Door Opens by Music

An Englishman, Thorne Baker, claims to have invented a door lock which is opened by musical notes instead of by a key. The lock is said to contain a wire which is tuned to a certain pitch, and can be caused to vibrate by a tuning fork of the same pitch. The vibration throws the wire in contact with a platinum point, thus closing the circuit operating an electro magnet, and drawing the bolt of the door.—Chicago Journal.

There's music in the sighing of a reed,  
There's music in the gushing of a rill.  
There's music in all things, if men had ears:  
Their earth is but an echo of the spheres.—Byron.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

THE WESTGATE, IN WINCHESTER, ENGLAND  
Built on the site of an old Roman arch, this structure contains a museum in which are stored interesting relics

### How Does Your Garden Grow?

Lowell has something sweet to say about old friends, and the following story of the friendship in which Miss Edith Thomas, the poet, is held by those who knew her in her girlhood, further bears out the poet's thought of cherishing the early friends.

Miss Thomas has long been a resident of Staten Island, N. Y., but her earlier years were spent in the western reserve in Ohio, where she went to school. The affection for the old home has endured and this year the fondness of the old friends for the writer took the form of a club named "The Edith Thomas Garden Club." The members are residents of Ashtabula and Lake counties, Ohio, most of whom own large and beautiful homes with spacious grounds.

During the past season a series of really unique garden meetings have been held, with gifted artists, authors, and singers as guests. At one of these gatherings the following characteristic acknowledgment of an invitation to be present was sent by Miss Thomas:

#### AN ACCEPTANCE

Yes, yes I will come to the club.  
To the club that was named for me;  
I will come, but so lightly a-tiptoe  
You never will know or see.

I will come (but as one of the children  
In the ever so long ago  
Might have come to an "Edith's party")  
And you never will see or know.

I shall come without care, without wisdom,  
And my steps shall be feather-light,  
And my hair, it shall not be frost-touched  
But black as night upon night.

And when I have come to the party,  
As a child go in play,  
I will ask of you all a question  
In an old rhyme's merry way.

#### THE QUESTION

"How does your garden grow?" pray tell,  
Does it grow as it grew of old,  
In April with crocus and hyacinth bell  
And the daffodil's luent gold?

"How does your garden grow" in May?  
Does it grow as it grew of old,  
With the myrtle creeping its loving way,  
With the tulip so warm and so bold?

"How does your garden grow" in June?  
With the rose both red and pale,  
Wistarias lost in the dim festoon,  
And the moon-flower [misty] frail!

"How does your garden grow" in July?  
With the larkspur, pink and blue,  
With balsams, with mignonette, sweet  
And shy.

And lily cups, cool with dew?

"How does your garden grow" in August?  
With the somber gilly-flower;  
With the silken poppy, raw upon raw,  
Queen of the slumbering hour.

"How does your garden grow" in September?  
With naught that is all its own,  
With lingering blossoms that faintly remember?

The summer has been—and is flown?

"How does your garden grow" in October?  
Does it grow as it grew of old,

Strongly chrysanthemums bright or sober  
Braving the edge of the cold?

"How does your garden grow" in November?  
Does it grow as it grew long ago,

Bare stems thrust through the red leaves  
ember

Tricked with the flowers of snow?

Oh, your garden grows as it ever grew  
(My faith you will not deny!)  
You have never cast out the old for the new.

So it grows as in days gone by!

My language is understood over all the world.—Joseph Haydn.

## PATIENCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**W**EBCSTER'S dictionary gives several definitions of the word patience. First we have it defined as the power of suffering or enduring with fortitude. This is probably one of the most generally accepted ideas of patience, and yet it is the least desirable aspect of this virtue. Fortitude under trials is certainly more commendable than rebellion, but a limp acquiescence to whatever ills may come is far from the ideal of the Christian warrior armed and equipped with the weapons of Truth to resist all that would threaten to rob him of his dominion over sin and disease.

The second definition, "indulgence of the shortcomings or the like of others; endurance of others' provocations; forbearance; leniency," brings out a better concept of patience. But even here we need to discriminate between a right and wrong indulgence of shortcomings and endurance of provocations. Indulgence of shortcomings does not mean the encouragement of disobedience and self-will. We probably see this "wrong idea of leniency most often exemplified in the relation of parents to children, when through indolence or false kindness the little ones are allowed to acquire habits of selfishness which often take years of suffering to eradicate. Patience does not mean the love which suffereth long and kind, which is willing to forgive seven times seven, which steadfastly refuses to condemn or criticize a brother, and gladly throws a mantle of oblivion over all sin repented of and forsaken. Neither does endurance of others' provocations mean that one should willingly allow himself to be abused or treated unjustly. It does mean calm self-control under trying circumstances and the understanding of God which frees both the one injured and the one who does the injury.

A third definition of patience is "the act or power of calmly waiting for something." This ideal of patience implies freedom from fear and a wholehearted trust in God. Lack of patience causes much inharmony and useless struggle. The Bible promises that the desires of the righteous shall be granted, and Mrs. Eddy tells us that "no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 1). In another one of her books she tells us to be "undisturbed by the frightened sense of any need of attempting to solve every life-problem in a day" (Unity of Good, p. 6).

We need not fear but that God will grant all right desires and if it is necessary to wait for the fulfillment of our

desires, let us be patient, for if they did but realize that in the

Hate is a heavy burden; it sinks the heart low within us and lays a heavy stone upon all joy.—Goethe.

### How to Conquer

TO meet criticism with kindness, crossness with geniality, insult with courtesy and injury with charity is the way to conquer the world.—T. DeWitt Hyde.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### "Underground Boats"

When the naval fleet of the United States was lately on parade at New York city many children crowded the Riverside drive to watch the ships, and pick out their favorites. The children sometimes had their nursemaids with them, or sometimes mother and father.

One boy was much excited over the submarine boats, and asked a great many questions. His nurse was glad to tell him what little she knew, for she was interested, too, and the big policemen who had the crowd in charge were ready to give information. So in this case the girl was heard at last proudly explaining to her little charge about the "underground boats."

Perhaps she had a vivid picture of the New York subway in thought, or maybe the tunnel.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Prizes.



What domestic animal?

## LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

### Songs of Silence

MUSIC is in all growing things; And underneath the silky wings Of smallest insects there is stirred A pulse of air that must be heard; Earth's silence lives, and throbs and sings.

—George Parsons Lathrop.

### LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

To know the sweet ways of the outdoor creatures, of bird and bee, of butterfly or toiling beetle of the dust, one has to learn self-control and patience, and then come the pleasant surprises of the lying in wait.

A lady in the West who has hollowed out the trunk of a big mahogany bush as a coign of vantage for such harmless pursuit of wild things tells of a little scene she overlooked one day from her leafy shelter.

She had laid down some bits of bright red melon, sure to attract the birds very soon. Presently two wild canaries came by that way and paused to see if their round bright eyes had deceived them.

Surely that was bright red melon lying down there waiting only for the bill of a venturesome yellow wing. They perched on the yellow branches of some acacias, where their bath-dish was and where they had proved themselves safe.

They would wait a little to see, perhaps

the melon really belonged to somebody else. Courteous little wild canaries.

And next to come by is a big balancing butterfly, no doubt just out a-wing for the first time. And he spies the round yellow balls of fluff on the border of the acacia, and he wonders if they be not an extravagant blossoming forth of the plant.

He treads the air for the fraction of a second, then circles silently away.

### Paper Bag Cookery

Hot upon the heels—or shall one say the meals—of the fireless cooker and even hotter, some folk say, now comes the newest relief for troubled housewives, namely, paper bag cooking.

This is a system whereby a paper bag, left all alone to itself, cooks a meal as if the chef had left his clever ideas in a cap; nor yet a system whereby one has

only to look into any paper bag to find the next day's dinner selected and prepared. But the prepared paper bag, made especially for this use, is plainly doing wonders for housewives who have the patience and common sense to learn how to use it.

The advantage of the paper bag cooking is apparently in retaining odors, which also retains flavor, and in leaving no ugly dishes to be washed. The bag comes in sizes from the bouncing turkey sack to a tiny one for a single chop. There are various directions for proper use given, such as folding the ends close shut and fixing them with a wire clip, and keeping the seam on top so that if it steams open occasionally the food within is not spilled. Also proper preparation so that the food shall not stick to the paper.

Any one purposing to adopt the method would do well to find out how and why, but at least one well-known cook has put herself on record as having been an immediate convert from skepticism after her first trial of the method of the ingenious M. Soyer—a Frenchman, of course.

The man whose life is intelligently ordered is always preparing himself for the highest demands of his work; he is not only doing that work with adequate skill from day to day, but he is always fitting himself in advance for more exacting and difficult tasks.—Hamilton Wright Mabie.

### Arnold Arboretum Honored

It is frequently true of institutions as of prophets that they are not without honor in their own country. Many, for instance, are learning more about the salient features of the Arnold arboretum from the reports of investigators from without or from abroad than from their own observations.

Christian Science comes to satisfy our natural love for the beautiful and harmonious by lifting thought out of the material into the spiritual, by teaching us that all that is truly good and attractive is to be found in God and His creation. Evil would make happiness and harmony appear to rest in a material foundation and so lure us away from God. But joy and beauty are the rightful concomitants of good, and one has only to realize that all happiness is to be found in good to be freed from the temptation to seek the counterfeit pleasures which are tainted with error.

A fourth definition of patience is "constancy in labor or application, perseverance." When we combine this with the idea of quiet waiting we have the picture of an ideal Christian. When foretelling the strenuous upheaval which would accompany the destruction of error, it was not some aggressive quality that Jesus recommended his followers. He says, "In your patience possess ye your souls." He must have had in mind the idea of confident waiting and working for the ultimate triumph of good. Paul puts patience first in a series of steps which lead to having the love of God in our hearts. Where love is there must be patience.

We have to go through a certain course of preparation to be ready for our blessings. The things that at one period of our growth might be stumbling blocks may, at a farther stage become a help, and one need never fear that when one is ready to receive any good it will be withheld from him.

Beauty, pleasure, affection, popularity, abundance, all of the things which help to brighten life have so often been misused and put up as idols to separate man from God that they are often not safe possessions for one who is not firmly grounded in the Truth. So often have they been deprived of their rightful aspect as manifestations of God's love and favor, and instead made to minister to mortal selfishness that it is little to be wondered at that a certain Puritan severity would condemn all things pleasant and beautiful as coming from evil. But to condemn the love of the harmonious and beautiful is itself an evil, an injustice toward the creator and a stumbling block to many who would otherwise gladly enter upon a life of righteousness. The old idea of religion as something cold, bleak and austere frightens away many who would be glad, like the prodigal, to leave the unsatisfying husks of worldly pursuits if they did but realize that in the

far from it. When the thoughts are harrowing the hands respond in deafness, skill and speed. It does mean freedom from feverish, hurried thoughts which defeat their own object by the blundering they cause. A moment's perusal of the text which gives an account of the trials and perplexities of David in his life will show that he was not always successful in his efforts to be patient. He says, "I have been patient in many weary days of regret. If hasty, unconsidered acts can so upset one's business, far greater havoc is wrought by the hasty temper and impatient words. No evil that comes to us from without can harm us if we do not resent it. The wrath of man would praise God in every instance if met with love. It was when swayed by impatience that David designated all men as liars. A calm and loving consideration of the matter would have revealed the real man as created by God. 'Patience all the passion of great hearts,' the poet says. Surely, then, it is well worth while to cultivate this distinguishing quality of the genuine Christian.

Even in material things we see how the results of one hasty, impatient act will often take hours of work to correct. The Bible tells us that "he that believeth shall not make haste." This does not mean idleness or sluggishness. Far from it. When the thoughts are harrowing the hands respond in deafness, skill and speed. It does mean freedom from feverish, hurried thoughts which defeat their own object by the blundering they cause. A moment's perusal of the text which gives an account of the trials and perplexities of David in his life will show that he was not always successful in his efforts to be patient.

As a child go in play, I will ask of you all a question In an old rhyme's merry way.

Colonel Rhett was followed by Duran Daponte as editor-in-chief of the Picayune. Mr. Daponte possessed one eccentricity too amusing to be passed over even in this hasty sketch, says a writer in the New Orleans Picayune of today. Down the center of one room, occupied by the paper was a long table at which the staff prepared their copy. There were no typewriters in use in those days. It was necessary laboriously to write out the stories in longhand. Often in the evening when the court reporter, the dramatic critic and representatives of other departments were about the table scratching away at a great rate, Mr. Daponte would suddenly appear and, taking a seat on the edge of the table, open a book and call for attention.

"Gentlemen," he would say, "I really must read you this little sentence or two. It is the most beautiful, the most inspiring piece of prose that I have read in years," and then would follow a long harangue in Greek, not one word of which a man on the staff could understand. As it was the editor-in-chief with whom they had to deal, he was not greeted with a shower of books and inkstands, as would have happened to any other man rash enough to attempt such a reading at such a time.

### Liszt and the Czar

That Franz Liszt was quite incapable of kotowing to royalties—or perhaps that he was himself possessed of hauteur as great as theirs—is illustrated by the following story vouchered for by a writer in the Bookman:

During the soiree at the court of St. Petersburg, where he was always very well received, it happened that the Czar Nicholas, who did not care much for music, began talking with a lady, and carelessly little for Liszt's playing talked very loud. All of a sudden Liszt stopped and went away from the piano. The Czar was puzzled, and approaching the master, said to him:

"Why have you stopped playing?"

"When the Emperor speaks, one ought to be silent," was the Machiavellian answer of the wounded Liszt.

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### ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, November 15, 1911

### The Supreme Court and Its Critics

STUDENTS of American history will at once fall into line with our Washington letter showing that William Jennings Bryan is by no means the first public man to criticize appointments to the supreme court. This unimpassioned presentation of the facts will be none the less useful in the matter of removing an erroneous impression by giving prominence to the case of a man whose judicial record has been recently the theme and inspiration of many eulogistic articles from the pens of writers of every shade of political belief. Justice Harlan lived down the insinuations which at the time of his appointment were as numerous and unjust as they must have been painful to a true-hearted and right-minded man and to his friends.

The period before the civil war, the period of the civil war and the period which immediately followed are all marked by bitter criticisms of appointees to the supreme court, and by no less bitter attacks upon the court itself. The charge of "packing" the supreme court has been a common one. It is a great mistake to suppose that the decisions of that august body have always been received with reverence or discussed with respect. In periods of extreme public feeling, as, for example, when the abolition and the reconstruction movements were at their height, and when some point of vital moment to either demanded an opinion from the highest tribunal in the land, that opinion was as certain to be hailed with derision and contempt, and even abhorrence, on the one side as with satisfaction, exultation and joy on the other.

Those who have imagined that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt were the first to call the supreme court to account on any score are forgetful even of a period still closer than any of those mentioned, the period of the electoral commission in the late seventies. There were Bryans and Roosevelts in those days, also, and they handled the celebrated "8 to 7" rulings without gloves. The fact that the electoral commission was composed in part of members of the supreme court did not save it from criticism, nor did the gowns of the individual representatives of the tribunal protect them against abuse.

It is well to recall these facts for one reason if for no other. It may cause those who are careless regarding such matters to search the pages of history. The result of this will be to convince any thinking person that the criticism of men in high station today, such as it is, is not, generally speaking, either as bitter or as unfair as it was down to a quarter of a century ago. It will come as a conviction to the careful investigator, also, that the ground taken by critics of public men and institutions in our time is higher than formerly. It is frequently above partisanship. It is often above feeling. In the case of both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt it would not be going too far to say that, whether right or wrong in their criticism of the courts, they are moved, so far as can be seen, by good purposes and impulses.

### The Election of Judges

THE state election just concluded shows to all that the referendum, the initiative and the recall are propositions of political construction that have taken their place before the electorate as policies seriously to be considered. Whether they are good policies or bad, we can for the moment leave to experience and discussion. But the recall of judges is a political proposal that differs a great deal from the others in this respect, namely, that the referendum and initiative, so far as they apply to legislation and, of course, to constitution making, apply to acts, offices, policies and officials that must, in the nature of things, be affected by the suffrages of the voters. They are, in other words, matters of election and rejection. But it illustrates the great difficulty of laying down a rule that shall have centralizing effects throughout the United States, when we reflect that if the voters are to apply the recall to holders of judicial office they must prepare to amend constitutions in more respects than one, for the reason that state judges are not selected in the same way throughout the country. This is immediately seen when we examine the policy of the New England states as it compares with others, for, doing so, we see states in which the state judiciary is not elective. Comparisons are distasteful, but any practitioner in the state and federal courts can tell the relative standing in the eyes of the profession of the Massachusetts bench and that of some states where a judgeship is an elective office subject to the unworthy operation of political interests. The answer must unfalteringly be that Massachusetts has had a judiciary that is quite as impressive as the federal, and today perhaps more so. Yet the members of the Massachusetts judiciary are appointed by the Governor and council and are not elected.

The situation in New York and the situation in Massachusetts together point a moral. In New York, in the face of nominations that have been notoriously engineered by Tammany Hall, the electorate have just chosen the candidates of that association. There have been charges, and arrests, and discharges, and repudiations, of all which the public's knowledge since Tweed's time has made it fully capable of judging, and the sum total is the usual one.

On the other hand, in the oldest of the New England commonwealths, one sees a system under which the Governor appoints the judges for life or good behavior and a people that from the day of the institution of such a system to the present have never ceased to cherish a spotless judiciary as its shield and sword. It is possible that an unscrupulous and weak man might attempt to debauch the bench by unfit appointments and that chance might furnish him in such appointments an easy way of paying political debts. But up to the present the Massachusetts system has worked very well. The whole question and its examination reveal two things from which one cannot escape, the great responsibility put upon the individual voter and the great abuse to which an elective judiciary system has been proved to be subject. This question of the recall of judges is quite different from those of the referendum and the initiative, because the office of the judge is peculiar. He cannot learn his duties in a day, he cannot have his attention divided and distracted, he cannot think of anything but his duty. By all means thrust an unworthy man from the bench, but why, in the name of decency and

common sense, allow oneself in the first place to be deceived into voting for him? With the greatest sympathy for our fellow citizens that are suffering from an unjust judge, we point out to them that had they been willing to admit in their respective constitutions that the judiciary should not be the prey of political parties, those constitutions would afford them a degree of protection that today they cannot invoke.

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION has under way a thoroughgoing investigation, by correspondence, of the attitude of leaders of public opinion, administrators of industry and trade, and economists, relative to the Sherman trust law, its amendment and the form that any modifications or additions should take. When this evidence is in hand and has been compiled and analyzed, and the consensus of opinion made known, it will serve both Congress and the public in a large and beneficent way and prove anew the value to this country of extra-governmental agencies, voluntary in their make-up and non-political in their aims.

Nor is this all that the Civic Federation is planning to do to show its contemporary serviceability. A sub-committee, headed by Samuel Untermyer, has drafted a proposed statute to take the place of the Sherman act; a law enlarging the powers of the government; defining more strictly what sort of combinations are permissible; providing for federal licensing of all corporations doing interstate business and having gross assets or capitalization amounting to a million or more dollars; and creating a new national industrial commission which shall act with the department of justice in supervising execution of the new law, and which shall also have power to sanction trade agreements, limit production and fix prices.

When the composite and representative character of the Civic Federation is recalled, it will be understood that if this plan is indorsed by it substantially in its present form, the scheme will register fairly well the point of view of a diverse and exceptionally intelligent company of men. Mr. Untermyer has the advantage, as a formulator of constructive legislation of this type, of knowing the technicalities of terminology that counsel and judges will consider important if the law is to have "teeth"; and his long experience as counsel in cases involving charges of monopoly will doubtless enable him to make the proposed statute comparatively free from defects.

This plan of the federation to aid in shaping action by Congress at the next session is only one of many indications that the issue is to be a dominating one. With the President now in line for expansion and for clearer definition of the general policy originally declared by Congress in the Sherman act, it is apparent that something is to be done to relieve the present uncertainty of business due to lack of distinct demarcation of lawful methods.

### Ambassador Bryce on Reading

AS MIGHT have been expected from a man of his wide range of intellectual vision, the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, British ambassador to Washington, had not gone very far in his address at the charter day exercises commemorating the founding of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, on Friday last, before he had infused genuine human interest into his subject, "Some Principles and Maxims for the Reading of Books." This title looks formidable enough, but in speaking to it Dr. Bryce, with characteristic ease brought out clearly and simply certain points which seemed to impress his auditors.

Recently there has been much deplored in some quarters, at home and abroad, of the alleged fact that the taste for reading is declining. The output of the publishing houses and the patronage of the circulating and public libraries do not support this assertion. At all events, it is a matter that has far less concern for thinking people than an accompanying allegation to the effect that the demand for the better class of books is growing smaller. However, this is also based upon mere opinion. There is a wide diversity of judgment as to what constitutes a book of the better class. Dr. Bryce puts forth as his first maxim this, that one should always try to find and read the "best book" on any subject, but he leaves the inference that the search for this "best book" is as educational and uplifting as the possession of it, assuming that when it is obtained it is the best and last word on the subject. But he is very careful and prompt to say that the "best" book may not be the so-called "improving" book. In his judgment it is always the book from which one may carry away most that is worth while. The test of the value of a book, substantially as he puts it, is that it shall give what the reader may profitably assimilate and make part of himself; and he is willing to include in works entitled to be classified according to this standard books that give the reader something new and fresh, something stimulating or enlivening, something on which the thought can work, and which leaves the reader knowing more or better able to think than it found him.

There are several valuable maxims in Dr. Bryce's address, but one of the strongest is that it is next to tragic for one to waste time that might be given to good books on books that are plainly unworthy of perusal. There is so much to be learned, and so little time in which to learn it, that one should be careful not to fritter the hours away upon third-class reading. There is no use in merely wading through printed matter. "Unless you are getting something out of what you read," says this writer of instructive books, "you may as well leave off reading." And this is true.

IT WOULD seem that whenever Persia is troubled in any way about money matters all it need do is to make a few shipments of oriental rugs to this country. Oriental rugs come pretty near being as good as wheat, which, of course, is ready money.

MR. EDISON is looking for great results to come from the use of the motion picture as an educational device. One of the immediate good results, of course, will be the removal of it from activities that are not altogether educational.

PHONOGRAPHES may be able to record the testimony all right, but they can never be made to look as intellectual as the court stenographer.

SOME of the newspapers are talking about the Los Angeles women jury that could not agree, as if men juries never failed to bring in a verdict.

THE PAPER presented before the joint convention of the National Municipal League and the National Conference for Good City Government on the "Thralldom of Massachusetts Cities" calls attention to a situation that does not conform to the ideals or theories of most municipal reformers, that is counter to the organic law of newer states as they revise or formulate their constitutions, and that sooner or later must become a political issue in the commonwealth which now centralizes excessive power over communities in the state Legislature. The degree of this centralization is the more striking in the light of the historic importance attached to liberty and self-government by the first settlers of the colony and the splendid outcome of home rule in the towns. But with adoption by towns of the city form of government, action often precipitate and premature, came untoward conditions which it was easier to settle by a general restrictive provision applying to all cities than to meet locally. An altered racial makeup of the population, especially evident in urban centers, also forced action by the state that was intended by those procuring it to safeguard traditional Puritan ideals of conduct and motive. Thus steadily and surely it has come to pass that the major political unit has come to dominate the lower one, to determine its most specific acts, and to make it well-nigh impossible for it to exercise genuine self-government.

Those persons who believe that communities learn wisdom by doing, who adhere to the principle that independence is always better than dependence, and who oppose centralization of authority at a state capital quite as much as they do at Washington, naturally deplore the condition that now exists; and this the more because it leaves Massachusetts lagging behind in a movement throughout the country, expressed in all the later state constitutions and city charters, that affirms that the only way to develop local patriotism and secure up-to-date adjustment of local control to specific community needs is to reduce state control of cities to a minimum. The city that always is in tutelage, that is always to be saved from its own mistakes by a Legislature, can hardly be a virile manifestation of democracy.

Moreover, were the Massachusetts General Court rid of this duty of supervision, it would have more time to consider strictly state issues in a satisfactory and thorough way. Like the British Parliament, it needs to practise devolution of functions and duties.

Few of even the latest maps of South America indicate the position of the river Heath, running through a region that marks a junction of Brazil, Peru and Bolivia. Named after its discoverer, Edwin Ruthven Heath, who is a resident of Kansas City, the river and the territory through which it passes in 1882 were as unknown as if this section of the new world had been a part of interior Africa. When Dr. Heath, much to the astonishment of Peruvians and Bolivians, succeeded in penetrating the Andean wilderness adjacent to the river which bears his name and to the other rivers named after others identified with his perilous journey, it was not believed possible that, not many years later, one of the most fertile regions in the southern continent would be made available for cultivation where the intrepid Yankee led the way. The river Heath now forms the boundary line between Bolivia and Peru, and east of the river, from the Andes to the Beni and the Madre de Dios rivers, more than 35,000 square miles, almost uninhabited, await the tiller of the soil.

While this is but an example of the abounding agricultural opportunities of South America made possible through exploration, the people of the two republics to be benefited by the opening of the country feel especially grateful to the American who showed the way. According to Maj. P. H. Fawcett of the British army, who traveled through that region in 1910 for the purpose of establishing the boundary line, thousands upon thousands of square miles have never been touched by the foot of a white man. This would seem almost incredible except for the well-known fact that it is only in recent times that any systematic exploration of the South American wilds has been undertaken.

In connection with the gradual railroad construction in that part of South America, the river Heath is now expected to become an important highway. The rubber possibilities of the land are said to be almost without any limitation. In an era when Pan-American felicity marks many of the progressive moves it would seem to be of considerable interest that it was due to a citizen of the United States that the river Heath was proved to be not only an important waterway but a part of an interminable network of streams that make for fertility and consequent success for those who desire to act as agricultural pioneers.

IN ITS efforts to promote "a more beautiful America" the American Civic Association has enlisted President Taft and Secretary of the Interior Fisher in support of an act of Congress creating a bureau of national parks subordinate to the department of the interior. Emphasis upon the need of something of this kind will be put by speakers at the coming annual meeting of the Civic Association; and there is a very evident determination, wholly justifiable, to enlist the national government in another form of the conservation movement which will have its exemplary influence on the states and cities. If Uncle Sam is seen busy treating his national domain in a sensible and farsighted fashion, directed therein by experts, the swifter will commonwealths and great urban centers be in doing likewise with their domains.

With President Taft and Secretary Fisher in line for this new legislation, the next point of attack is Congress, where the stress of debate and action on more fundamental issues promises to be unusually fierce at the coming session. Whether a minor issue like this can find its way through and out remains to be seen. Fortunately, much opposition that some of the "conservation" projects have caused and still have to reckon with does not stand in the way of this plan. The esthetic aspects of conservation of parks win many friends for them among persons who would bitterly fight "conservation" that was purely utilitarian and that had no other end than the saving of wealth for future generations.

IT WOULD be some satisfaction to know whether Dr. Wiley is lecturing in behalf of the United States or under some other auspices.

### Home Rule in Massachusetts

### Finding an Unknown River

### A Federal Park Bureau